MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1810. | NUMBER 1314.

THE COURIER.

ESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1810.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 21, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 3,001 to No. 4,000, of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Wednesday the 2d January next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
SEC. TO THE GOVT.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. THACKERAY,
ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Fort St. George, 6th December 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Olgberts, Sheriff of Madraspatnam for ... ensuing year

Mr. S. H. Greig, Justice of the Peace.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Dec 3, 1810.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in reference to G. O. by Government of the 9th October 1810, is pleased to publish to the army, the following list of Medical Officers serving under this Presidency, and directs, that from the 1st of January 1811, they be considered as posted in the following order—Officers commanding divisions will accordingly direct the movement from that date, of Medical Officers now posted to corps, in such proportions as may be practicable to ensure the arrival of each at the corps or stations allotted to them, at as early a period of time as practicable, without inconvenience to the general duties of their divisions.

Names.	*Rank.*	*How Posted.*	*Remarks.*
T. Gaghagan, *P. G.*	Surgeon	Medical Board.......President.	
A. Watson,	,,	ditto.......2d Member.	
Andrew Berry, *M. D.*	,,	ditto.......3d Member.	
Henry Harris, *M. D.*	,,	Superintending Surgeon, Mysore	*Foreign Service.*
Charles Fleeming,	,,	do. do. Northern Division	
Alexander Boiswell,	,,	do. do. Hydrabad Subsidiary force	
John Duncan,	,,	do do. Ceded Districts	
George Baillie,	,,	do. do. Malabar and Kanara	
Maurice Fitzgerald,	,,	12th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
Whitelaw Ainslie,	,,	Superintending Surgeon Southern Division	
William Norman,	,,	24th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
Alexander Kennedy,	,,	Horse Artillery	*Europe on Furlough.*
Alexander Mackenzie,	,,	13th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Act. Superintending Surg. in Mysore*
William Tait,	,,	3d Regiment Cavalry	
John Goldie,	,,	Medical Storekeeper Fort St. George	
James Gilmour,	,,	Staff Surgeon at Goa	
Wynne Peyton,	,,	22d Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
William Ord,	,,	Presidency General Hospital	
John D. White,	,,	Garrison Surgeon Fort St. George	
James Dalton,	,,	Lunatic Hospital, Native Infirmary, and Male Asylum	
John Steddy,	,,	17th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
William Colhoun,	,,	5th Regiment Cavalry	
William Pritchard,	,,	11th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
John James,	,,	14th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
John Underwood,	,,	4th Regiment Cavalry	*Europe on Furlough.*
Simon Heward,	,,	6th Regiment Cavalry	*And to continue in Medical charge of the 1st Bat. Art.*
Thomas Owen,	,,	25th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
Arthur Connell,	,,	Staff Surgeon Secundrabad	
William Fallowfield,	,,	21st Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Europe on Furlough*
Colin Rogers,	,,	10th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
Thomas Hart Davies,	,,	In medical charge of sick Officers at St. Thome	
W. Mackintosh,	,,	Garrison Surgeon Poonamallee	
John Hay,	,,	2d Battalion of Artillery	
W. Ingledew,	,,	Attached to the Resident in Mysore	
David Scott,	,,	1st Battalion Artillery	*Foreign Service.*
A. Tozer,	,,	2d Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
Gilbert Briggs,	,,	1st Regiment Cavalry	
John Grant,	,,	3d Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
M. Cordiner,	,,	5th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
J. Searman,	,,	Garrison Surgeon Seringapatam	
W. Horsman,	,,	Secretary to the Medical Board and Superintendent of Vaccination	
B. Loftie,	,,	4th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	*Foreign Service.*
J. Jones,	,,	2d Regiment Cavalry	
Thomas Evans,	,,	6th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
H. Gordon,	,,	19th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
J. Jameson,	,,	7th Regiment Cavalry	
J. Foljambe,	,,	15th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
A. Stuart,	,,	Circuit Court at Chittoor	
R. C. Sherwood,	,,	7th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
W. D. Greaves,	,,	8th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
J. A. Andrew,	,,	18th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
James Annesley,	,,	Madras European Regiment	
J. Patterson,	,,	20th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
Charles M'Cabe,	,,	9th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
B. Heyne,	,,	16th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
H. Dove,	,,	8th Regiment Cavalry	
J. Campbell,	Supernumerary Surgeon.	8th Regiment Cavalry	
J. Cormick,	,,	20th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
A. L. Smith,	,,	9th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
G. Alexander,	,,	14th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	*Foreign Service.*
J. Wyse,	,,	4th Regiment Cavalry	
Thomas Trotter,	,,	7th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
J. H. Jones,	,,	12th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
D. Ainslie, M. D.	,,	Horse Artillery	
John Jeffries,	,,	Attached to the Resident at Poonah	
Thomas Dickson,	,,	9th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion	
Samuel Reviere,	Assistant Surgeon.	2d Battalion [illegible]neers	*And to join the Detachment in Travancore.*
Samuel Dyer,	,,	Zillah of Tellicherry	
William Currie,	,,	Attached to the Resident at Hyderabad	
M. S. Moore,	,,	2d Battalion of Artillery	*And to continue in medical charge of the detachment of that corps serving with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, also the Officers of the General Staff and the detachments of Pioneers and Dooly Bearers serving with it.*
W. Scot,	,,	Zillah of Nellore	

Names.	*Rank.*	*How Posted.*	*Remarks.*
K. Macaulay,	Assistant Surgeon.	Zillah of Chingleput	
W. S. Mitchell,		Attached to the Resident at Tanjore	
James Gordon,	,,	Attached to the Resident at Nagpoor	
B. P. Longdill,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Trichinopoly	
A. D. Stewart,	,,	1st Battalion Artillery	*Europe on Furlough.*
C. Anderson,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Cannanore	*Foreign Service.*
D. Brodie,	,,	8th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
John Leyden,	,,	On permanent duty in Bengal	
James Baillie Pender,	,,	Zillah of Cuddapah	
J. Balmain,	,,	Permanent Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital and in medical charge of the jails and Black Town	
T. Hendry,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Vizagapatam	
J. Wyllie,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Negapatam	
Charles Macdonald,	,,	13th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	
J. Dean,	,,	Horse Artillery	
J. Underwood,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Fort St. George and in medical charge of the Female Asylum	
W. Mackenzie,	,,	Honorable the Governor's Body Guard and in medical charge of the Madras Veterinary Establishment, &c. &c.	
A. M'Caskill,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Bellary	
A. Johnston,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Masulipatam	
J. Cuddy,	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Ingeram	
S. M. Stephenson,	,,	20th Regiment N. I. and 2d Battalion	*On Foreign Service.*
M. Christie,	,,	Zillah of Madura	
Wm. M'Dowall	,,	9th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*Deputy Medical Store keeper Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.*
L. G. Ford	,,	Zillah of Onore	
W. Jones	,,	16th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
J. Burton	,,	19th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
W. Paines	,,	15th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
John Pain	,,	21st Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Richard Gibbon	,,	4th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
J. Cooke	,,	Zillah of Daraporam	
Robert Goldie	,,	5th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Robert Hunter	,,	7th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
George Agnew	,,	22d Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
G. Adams	,,	2d Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
G. Bruce	,,	13th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
J. Rule	,,	4th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
A. B. Peppin	,,	Zillah of Rajahmundry	
Thomas Sergeant	,,	Superintendant of the Dispensary	
Robert Richardson	,,	12th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
John Milne	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Bangalore	
William Jones	,,	8th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*On Foreign service.*
Thomas Cother	,,	3d Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
James Towell	,,	11th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
Ramsay Sladen	,,	Zillah of Salem	
John Macleod	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Vellore	
Donald MacAndrew	,,	24th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
W. Fleet Newlyn	,,	17th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
R. N. Croker	,,	25th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*Europe on Furlough.*
James Kellie	,,	17th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Charles Stewart	,,	14th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
John Norris	,,	21st Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
John Jones	,,	Zillah of Calicut	
A. Spiers	,,	Zillah of Verdachellum	
T. Sutton	,,	16th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*Doing Duty at Nellore.*
W. S. Anderson	,,	3d Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	*Acting Garrison Surgeon at Cannanore.*
M. Morley Houghton	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Ganjam	
Stephen Parrock	,,	2d Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
Thomas Brown	,,	Zillah of Combaconam	
James Davidson	,,	[illegible] Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Claud Currie	,,	18th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
George Mather	,,	Residency of Travancore	
Charles Simpson	,,	Garrison Assistant Surgeon Cuddalore	
Thomas Gillespie	,,	14th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
John Irving	,,	10th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Thomas Boardman	,,	1st Regiment Pioneers	
John Hastie	,,	25th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
William Conwell	,,	12th Regiment and 1st battalion	
John Wyllie	,,	22d Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
Matthew Hunter	,,	3d Regiment Cavalry	
David Provan	,,	24th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	
Henry Atkinson	,,	2d Regiment Cavalry	
George Mickle	,,	5th Regiment Cavalry	
David Henderson	,,	8th Regiment Cavalry	
James Chalmers	,,	5th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
James Shadforth	,,	6th Regiment Cavalry	
Archibald Campbell	,,	7th Regiment N. I. and 2d battalion	*Attached to the Madras Volunteer Battalion.*
Charles Jones	,,	15th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
J. T. Conran	,,	7th Regiment Cavalry	
John Nixon	,,	10th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
David Donaldson	,,	Madras European Regiment	
John Monteath	,,	1st Battalion of Artillery	*Doing Duty at Trippassore.*
John Harwood	,,	6th Regiment N. I. and 1st battalion	
James Smart	,,	To do duty with H. M.'s 33d Regiment of Foot	
Thomas Sevester	,,	1st Regiment Cavalry	
John White	,,	2d Battalion of Artillery	
A. Rae	,,	To do duty with H. M.'s 12th Regiment of Foot	
Norman Baird	,,	Presidency General Hospital	

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
ADJ. GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

On Saturday afternoon, a salute of 11 guns was fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, on the arrival of Colonel Hare Commanding the Centre Division, at the Presidency, on duty.

Yesterday morning a similar salute was fired on account of the arrival of Colonel Taylor, to assume the Command of the Garrison of Fort St. George.

Extract of a Letter dated at Sea, on board the Lord Keith, the 22th October, 1810.

Long. E. 78.—Lat. 35 S.

"The season of the year renders it impracticable for the Fleet to touch at Madras, but I sincerely trust to be able to touch there homeward.—This fleet consists of the Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, Monarch, Tyne, Larkins, Hebe & Batavia, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Leda; left England, the 10th of June, and Madejra, 9th of July, at which time our Army still continued in Portugal, and the Patriots making a noble resistance in Spain; this is forwarded by the Batavia bound for Ceylon."

Vol. 26, No. 1314. MADRAS COURIER. Dec. 11, 1810.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—At St. Mary's Church, on Saturday the 8th instant, by the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, the Baron Kutzleben, Cantonment Adjutant of Wallajahbad, and only surviving Son of the late Baron Kutzleben, thirty years Ambassador Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to Mrs. Wooler, Widow of the late Captain Wooler, of H. M. 59th Regiment, and Daughter of the Rev. Henry Taylerson, M. A. Rector of Melton and Kilham, and one of the Prebends of York Cathedral.

Births.—At Trichinopoly, on the 27th ult. the Lady of Captain Jackson, Major of Brigade, Southern Division, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 25th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Adams, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, Commanding that station, of a still born Child.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of E. C. Greenway, Esq. of a Son.

Death.—At Cuddalore, on the 28th November, Mr. Francis Lloyd, Conductor, aged 64 years and 4 months. He was a pious and virtuous man; strict in the performance of every one of his principles and duties, and a pattern to every father in the Education of his Children. He died after a short illness of 3 weeks; leaving a widow and numerous family behind, destitute, who sincerely deplore his loss.

BENGAL.

Marriage.—On Wednesday evening, J. Smith, Esq. Free Mariner, to Miss Jessup.

Births.—On the 3d current, at Bhanda, the Lady of John Richardson, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Bundlecund, &c. &c. of a Son.

On the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Benjamin Fergusson, of a Son.

At Baugundee, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of R. R. Stubbs, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant R. Roche, 1st Bat. 25th Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 21st ultimo, the Lady of C. Bayley, Esq. of a Son.

At Bankipore, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant William Dickson, Assistant to the Stud, at Poosa, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bareilly, on the 4th curt. in the 20th year of her age, Miss Caroline Gilman.

On Thursday last, Richard Alexander, Esq. aged 20 years.

Same day, Miss Isabella Feetenby.

On the 16th ultimo, in the 37th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, borne with the most exemplary and Christian fortitude, Mrs Gammidge, late of Fultah, where her loss will be long and sincerely regretted by all who had an opportunity of witnessing her benevolence and kindness.

At Gorruckpore, on the 4th current, James Augustus Grant, Esq. late of Calcutta.

CEYLON.

Marriage.—At Columbo, on the 1st November, by the Honorable and Reverend J. T. Twisleton, Lieutenant Charles Drieberg, of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Gertruida Elizabeth Van Mullerts.

Arrivals.—Captain R. R. Fotheringham, of Engineers,—Colonel Hare Commanding Center Division,—Colonel Taylor, Commanding the Garrison,—Major Colebrook,—Capt. D. Perring, 25th Dragoons,—Capt. F. Walker, 2d N. C.—Capt. Davis, 4th N. C.—Capt. Trewman,—Lieut. Mackenzie, 25th Dragoons,—Lieut. A. Campbell, 25th Dragoons,—Lieut. Jourdan, 10th N. I.—Lieut. Crew,—Capt. R. Taylor, 1st Bat. Artillery,—Lieut. Kutzleben,—Assistant Surgeon Wylie, 2d Cavalry.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1810.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William Acct. Genl.'s Office, November 21, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that the whole of the remaining 6 per cent. Treasury Notes of this Government, now Outstanding from No. 10,0001 of 1810-11 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 19th Instant, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, Acct. Genl.

The state of public affairs, down to the period of the Africaine's leaving England, continued pretty nearly in the same posture, as per former accounts, by the Eclypse. Domestic tranquillity, it is satisfactory to find, had been completely re-established, and the temporary ferment, excited by the self-named friends of reform, followed by a tacit acknowledgement of the authority exercised by Parliament, in the late memorable contest, for the rights of the House of Commons, and those of the subject.

The aspect of affairs within the peninsula, was fully as promising as could have been expected; and from the exertions made and making by the British government, in aid of the allies, we are justified in supposing, that the hope of ultimate success, had by no means diminished. Freed from the pressure of war, in the north of Europe, master of an army more numerous and better disciplined, perhaps than ever took the field, it is difficult to account for the apparent inactivity of the French forces, otherwise than by supposing it to be the intention of their ruler, to await the moment when, by the concentration of a sufficient force, he expects to overthrow every barrier, that may be opposed to his ambition.

The ratification of peace, between Great Britain and America, is supposed to have taken place, subsequent to the prorogation of Parliament,—His Majesty's Speech being altogether silent on the subject. The fact, though extremely unexpected, is noticed in terms sufficiently explicit, in one of the latest numbers of the Bourbon Government Gazette, and may be transleted as follows:—

"They (the Gazettes, evidently alluding to the English Journals,) announce the conclusion and ratification of peace between England and the United States. This treaty was carried into effect by the Marquis of Wellesley."

The official report of the operations of our naval force, and that of the enemy, we had the pleasure of laying before our readers, in our extra paper of the 19. Commodore Hamlin, of the French frigate Venus, was landed at St Paul's, where he remained a Prisoner of War.

By the capture of the Venus, the enemy's naval force in these seas, is reduced to the following number, viz.

Minerva, Bellone, L'Entreprenant, La Manche, Iphigenia, Astrea, and Victor, Sloop of War.

The Ceylon, Indiaman, it was expected, would shortly be added to the number.

When the fate of the Venus, and re-captured frigates Africaine and Ceylon, shall have become known at the Isle of France, there is reason to hope, that the ferther operations of the enemy will, at least, be suspended for a time. Mean while it is no small satisfaction to know, that the Africaine, Boadicea, and Ceylon, accompanied by the Otter and Staunch armed vessels, would be able to resume active operations, within a few days from the period of their arrival at St. Paul's; and disproportionate as this force may appear, when opposed to that of the enemy, we should feel but little solicitude, as to the result, were the two squadrons to encounter each other.

From the tenor of the report of his Excellency, Governor Farquhar, it seems scarcely probable, that the enemy can mann above three of the frigates, from the heavy, and to him, under existing circumstances, irreparable loss of the Venus, and an highly disciplined crew of between three and four hundred men.

Since the last arrival from Bourbon, various rumours have prevailed respecting the situation of the British prisoners of War, at the Isle of France; among others it has been reported, that numbers of English seamen have entered into the service of the enemy. The story, we have the best grounds to believe, is wholly destitute of foundation; having, in all probability, originated from the account by the Harriet cartel, of a considerable number of Recruits, captured on bard the Charlton and United Kingdom, having enlisted into the French service. We are the more particular in noticing this report, in justice to the brave men thus unworthily traduced; men, than whom none have a stronger claim to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Though no precise date is given, the surrender of the Iphigenia frigate, and the garrison of the Isle de Passe, is supposed to have taken place between the 28th and 31st of August. The arrival of the Boadicea frigate and Emma transport, to their relief, being too late to afford the necessary succours.

In the action of the 18th September, between the Ceylon and the French frigate Venus, and Victor sloop of war, the loss on both sides appers to have been trifling, considering the length of the engagement, and the great disparity of force. General Abercrombie, and every officer of his staff, escaped without the slightest injury.

The public will learn with satisfaction, that the report which obtained, after the loss of the Nereide, Sirius and Magicienne, off port south west, of the death of that gallant officer Captain Willoughby, turns out to be erroneous. Capt. W. according to letters received at Bourbon, from the Isle of France, was alive and well, and continued to experience the most distinguished marks of attention from Gen. De Caen, at whose table he had become a frequent and welcome guest.

The names of the transports reported to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not transpired. They are understood to have been captured on their return from Madagascar to Bourbon, with live stock.

By the adoption of so desperate a policy, as that of embodying the slaves of the Island, we plainly discover the critical situation to which De Caen, at length, finds himself reduced. The number called out for the defence of the Island is stated at 8,000 men, whose zeal in the cause of their employers, may be very fairly called in question.

We understand the four transports from Madras, under convoy of the Ceylon, had reached Bourbon in safety.

From the skill and intrepidity displayed by the gallant Rowley, we look forward with confidence and hope, that the late untoward events have been followed up by a train of more brilliant and decisive successes.

Since the preceding paragraph was prepared for the press, authentic accounts have been received from the Isle of France, by which we have the utmost satisfaction to find, that Captain Meriton was not only alive, but perfectly recovered from the dangerous wounds he received, whilst signalizing himself, by the most distinguished bravery during the action, which terminated in his capture.

The detachment of the H. C.'s European corpes, proceeding on foreign service, embarked on board the river vessels, on Wednesday, for Saugor; where the ships Mentor and Harriett, and the Tweed and Change pilot schooners await their arrival.

The following gentlemen, proceed on the ship Nydershaw, Captain Court, to Amboyna:

W. H. Martin, Esq.
W. Ewer, Esq. } civil service,
P. Innes, Esq.
G. Babbington, Esq. medical service, and Lieutenant Mackenzie.

The packet per *Ann*, Captain Clark, closes at the General Post Office, on Monday, and will, we understand, be despatched from town the following day.

The following passengers proceed to Europe on the *Astell*, expected shortly to be despatched.

Passengers per Astell.—Mrs. Downie and family,—Mrs. J. Cheap, and five children,—Mrs. Royle and daughter,—Mrs. Bagshaw and daughter,—Colonel J. Lawtie,—T. H. Ernest, Esq. of the civil service,—Robert Downie, Esq.

The extra ship *Sovereign*, Captain Campbell, and the *Georgiana* packet, Captain Leigh, will, it is understood, be finally despatched to Europe, by the 25th proximo.

The *Georgiana* touches at the Cape.

The *Sovereign* proceeds direct to St. Helena, there to await the arrival of the former, with which she proceeds in company to England

Additional passengers per Sovereign.—Mr. Campbell and three children,—Major Maxwell, and Master Richard Mabert.

Per Georgiana Packet.—Mrs. Lushington,—Mrs. Hohler, and J. Adam, Esq. civil service,—C. Lushington, Esq. ditto.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

Will take place on Monday, the 17th proximo, when some excellent running is expected. The following well known horses are matched:

Antelope	against	Pickle,
Partner	....	Babe,
Fanny	....	Pumkin,
Maria	....	Highflier.

A hunter's sweepstakes, 12 subscribers besides a maiden give and take plate.

SECOND DAY.

A plate, craven weights.

THIRD DAY.

A plate for maiden horses, carrying 9 sone.

FOURTH DAY.

A handicap plate, for all horses.

Bob Handy and Teague match.

The Oatland's stakes, 7 subscribers.

Arrival.—November 17, Brig Betsey, from Bourbon, the 23d September.

Departures.—November 17, Brig Eginy, bound to New South Wales.—do. 18, American Ship Superior, Philadelphia.—do. 19, Brig Telegraph, Hicks, Bombay.—Remain at Saugor, H. M. Ships Phenix and Sylvia, and Ship Ann.

We have extracted from the Political Magazine, for May, the following interesting statement on the subject of the present political state of Europe, and the probable changes which may be expected to arise out of the recent union between France and Austria.

The author of this political effusion, appears to be gifted with an extraordinary foresight, and we may venture to predict, that if all the changes he anticipates do not take place, at least several, and those by far the most important, will assuredly be matured.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

The great advantage arising from a broad system of politics, or rather from an opinion, formed on the very principles which actually govern mankind, is, that whatever changes may result, from the blind exertion of savage force, or from the momentary expedients of over-reaching villainy, we can never be taken unawares. When the magnitude of a power leaves no probability of success from resistance, when no moral considerations are allowed to interfere with the execution of its plans, and when universal destruction alone can insure its stability, the intended annihilation of a few remaining empires can never be an object of wonder; nor can the choice of the next victim be a matter of great moment, when all are doomed to share the same fate.

We have already expressed our thorough conviction, that whichever of the two powers, (Russia or Austria,) were allowed, with borrowed rays, to preside over the destinies of a part of mankind, the system would still continue to be essentially the same, attended only with a trifling variation in the arrangements which either alliance might make necessary. That with Austria, cemented by an union which connects the usurper with the first dynasties of Europe, has gratified the wishes nearest to his heart, by relieving him, in some measure, from the painful consciousness of his own obscurity. The House of Austria may therefore expect to have its utmost wishes complied with, from the excess of his selfish gratitude; and its numerous princes will receive the spoils of the world as the reward of infamy. Already measures have been taken to increase their mass, by seeking a plausible pretence to invade the territories of a weak neighbour. The wild tribes of Bosnia, excited to unavailing hostilities against the French troops in the Illyrian provinces, will furnish the same pretence to invade Turkey, which was set forth when Egypt was assailed; namely that the Grand Seignior, however willing, is unable to protect the French from the insults of his unruly subjects. This aggression, however, is not the immediate result of the alliance between France and Austria, it has been, as we have already said, in contemplation for a considerable time past, and the only new feature of this unprincipled spoliation, will be the exclusion of Russia from a share she cannot presume to dispute against the united forces of the two allies. But previous to this crusade, new and extensive arrangements will probably take place on the continent. All ties between sovereigns and their people will be completely broken asunder, and the dislocations and creations which are expected, must be considered, merely as a change of palaces on the arrival of new guests in the banquetting room.

For some time past we have heard nothing of the new title Bonaparte intended to assume. That of Emperor of the West, which he certainly had in view, when Russia was to divide the world with him, would be inconsistent with his present alliance with Austria. But he has since formally annexed Rome to his dominions; he has declared it the second city of the empire; and has bound his heir, yet unborn, to get himself crowned in that city; no one, therefore, will be astonished to hear him proclaimed king of the Romans, a title of perhaps greater import than the one he had in view, as it tacitly asserts a right to all the countries which formed the Roman empire before its division. That title was, it is true, for [illegible] the House of Austria; but has been abandoned for some time by the Emperor Francis, who may, besides, find some equivalent in the cession of territories in Franconia; nay it is even probable that his son-in-law will permit him to assume the title of Emperor of Franconia, of Co-protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and then share with him the dominion of Germany. But notwithstanding the fervency of a new attachment, a man even less suspicious than Buonaparte, might well entertain some apprehensions, lest ere the German confederate ptinces, whatever may have been their ancient jealousies, might incline rather too much towards a protector of the same nation. To remedy this, the immediate neighbours of Austria must be entirely devoted to Buonaparte; Louis is to have Bavaria; Jerome, Wurtemberg; and the present Sovereigns are to be sent to reign, the former in Holland, to which Berg will be annexed; and the latter in Westphalia, to which Hanover is united. Now, as the King of Wurtemberg is married to an English princess, Buonaparte will tell the Hanoverians that, in fact, they have not transferred their allegiance, and *que cela ne sort pas de la famille*. To complete those arrangements, Prussia will probably be compelled to restore Silesia to Austria, and Frederick will be sent to seek for indemnities, at the hands of his mighty ally, the Emperor of all the Russias. So much for Germany. Switzerland, which still by a strange anomaly, has preserved its independence, and some republican forms in the midst of Military despotism, must at last fall into the general system. The Grand Duke of Baden will be appointed king over the Swiss (the heredetary Prince has married a Beauharnois) and his vacant dominions, with the Duchy of Frankfort, will afford a very decent provision, for a young branch of either family.

Nor will the changes in the South, although of perhaps greater magnitude, be attended with greater difficulties. Naples is to be restored to its legitimate owner, now grandfather to Buonaparte. This opinion we have stated before; we are now thoroughly convinced of its truth, and with that conviction we feel a considerable uneasiness, for the fate of our brave troops, who garrison Sicily. We recollect having read of Sicilian vespers, and we know the opinion entertained by our officers of that country, which the immortal Nelson described as "a country of fiddlers and poets, whores and scoundrels." Murat, nick-named Joachim Napoleon, will be no bar to this restitution; he is a soldier of the revolution, and must seek fortune elsewhere! Poland offers a fine field to his Military talents, especially as a Cavalry officer, and there he will reign with every prospect of speedy aggrandizement. The same fate awaits the young Eugene, viceroy of Italy he too must achieve his own greatness in Dalmatia, where he is destined to reign; he must resign the flowery banks of the Po to Joseph, heartily tired of the sultry climate of Spain, and of his rebellious subjects, over whom another master is destined to rule. That intended King of Spain and of the Indies is the Archduke Charles of Austria, and this unexpected turn of affairs, accounts for Buonaparte's uncommon condescension to that Prince, whom he has proclaimed the only man worthy of that title, and worthy to enter into a competition with himself. Spain, as every one knows, was originally the patrimony of Austria, from whom it has not been wrested much above a century. No doubt can rationally be entertained of the readiness of the Spaniards to relieve their country, from all the horrors of war and anarchy, by accepting a sovereign whom they must consider as national; who is as lineally descended from their Kings of Arragon and Castile, as Ferdinand VII, for whom, it is well known, they have no other attachment, but what springs from their hatred to his present competitor. It is rather a singular circumstance and not generally known, that in the beginning of the revolution of France, a party of the convention had likewise actually conceived the idea of putting an end to the anarchy, by placing this same Archduke Charles on the throne of France, under some restrictions, on his marrying the only Daughter of Louis the XVI, now Duchess d' Angouleme. This plan came to the knowledge of the unfortunate monarch, who previous to his execution required from his daughter a solemn promise to marry her cousin: nor was the plan abandoned by Austria, in whose hands the Princes had been purposely placed, till it

was found useless to attempt dissuading her from keeping the sacred engagement.

It cannot be expected that we should lay much stress on the probable consequences there supposed changes may have for the moment on the fate of Europe; but the apparent levity with which we have, in some instances, treated them, must not operate against their probability. That some of them will shortly take place, we feel perfectly convinced; but a feature of the French revolution has been the constant intermixture of horror and ridicule, and we could not well defend ourselves from that last sentiment, on beholding in imagination the itinerant Majesty of those doughty Kings moving to and fro, just as the great puppet-master is pleased to pull the wires.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1810.

Some doubts have been expressed as to the authenticity of the account of the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between England and America. It is, however, mentioned explicitly in the bourbon Gazette; and as that paper endeavours to confine its notices to mere matters of fact, we think the account will be fonnd to rest on some better ground than common rumour. The terms in which the event is notified in the Bourbon Paper, incline us to believe, that it had been published in the London Prints, on authority which at Bourbon, was thought good and sufficient, The notification is in these words:

"Elles (les Gazettes) annoncent la Paix "conclue et ratifie entre l' Angletere et les "Etats-Unis. Ce Traite a ete fait par le "Marquis de Wellesley."

Had the treaty been concluded, at the date of the prorogation of Parliament, it would no doubt have been mentioned in the King's Speech; but it is very probable that it had been received from America and ratified by his Majesty, between the time of the close of the Session of Parliament, and the failing of the Africaine—It must be allowed, however, that the account requires further confirmation.

It is understood that the Africaine had dispatches on board for the Indian Presidencies, Advices received by the Eclipse, make reference to letters that were to be forwarded by the Africaine; but as no Europe letters have been received nor any mention made of the expected packets, in the present accounts from Bourbon, we conclude that they had been thrown overboard before the frigate struck to the enemie's ships, on the 13th September. There is not the smallest probability that Captain Corbett would have thought it necessary, admitting that the thought ever occurred, to land the dispatches for India at Bourbon, merely because he was going in chace of a flying enemy. The events that followed could not possibly be foreseen, and we have therefore no doubt that the packets were on board at the time of the action, and that they were destroyed when the ship struck.

General Weatheral and his Staff, who were captured with the Windham were carried to the Mauritius in the Minerva frigate.

Letters of the 12th curt. from Ganjam, were received in town on Sunday afternoon, giving advice of the arrival of the Hon. Company's ship Diana, having General Hewett and family on board, at Ganjam, on the 11th curt.

The Diana had got within a few leagues of Balasore Roads; and, on the 2d of this month, was so close in, as to discern three Pilot Schooners;—being unable to work to windward, from the strength of the currents, they came to anchor. On the 5th a heavy gale of wind set in, drove them from their anchors, and forced them to sea. The gale continued during the next day; and for a short time, some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the vessel; as she had shipped one or two heavy seas which left upwards of two feet water upon the gun deck; but the weather soon moderating, all alarm subsided, and they made the best of their way for Ganjam, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 11th. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, landed on the following day; and determined to come to Bengal by land. The General did not intend to leave Ganjam before Friday last; he marches to Cuttack, by the dawk road.

The ship without top-masts, seen off Point Palmiras, on the 6th curt. proves to be the Juliana. She fell in, on the same day, with the Diana and gave to the latter, a supply of water and provisions which came very seasonably, as their stock was nearly exhausted.

A number of fine horses that were on board the Diana, all died at sea, from the want of water, and bad weather occuring on the passage. The Diana, also lost two boats and two anchors, from stress of weather.

The George Transport, has been ordered round to Cuttack, to await the arrival of the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Gillman proceeds on board the George transport to Kanika River, in charge of Tents, for the accommodation of the Commander in Chief, on his arrival in Cuttack.

The Diana was preparing to leave Ganjam about the 15th current. She comes direct for Bengal.

The following vessels proceed with the Detachment now embarking on service to the Eastward: Hamanshaw, Nadir Shaw, Mentor and Harri[illegible]. These vessels are now at anchor at Saugor.

The Jo[illegible] Bedd and Change Pilot Schooners, accompa[illegible] the Expedition. The whole is expected t[illegible] sail [illegible]out the end of the current month.

The private lett[illegible] from Bourbon, received by the Betsey, me[illegible] that the British Prisoners of war at the I[illegible] of France, were closely confined; and t[illegible] Cartels were preparing to send them to the Cape of Good Hope and to Europe, with all practicable dispatch.

About eight thousand of the Slaves at the Mauritius had been embodied to assist in the defence of the Island.

We are informed that General Decaen values himself highly upon that low species of address, which in common language, is termed Cunning. The Captain General is not very scrupulous as to the extent to which he will descend, to carry his point, though of little or no moment in itself, provided it shews his talent in the art of which he is an amateur. A notable instance of this kind occurred, a few days before the departure of the Betsey from Bourbon, and which is cursorily noticed in the Official Dispatch of Governor Farquhar. The particulars, which we are enabled to state from private communications, are thus related.

The Capt.-General of all the French Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, being desirous of obatining some additional French Seamen, bethought himself of proposing an exchange of Prisoners with the Government of Bourbon, but being unwilling to part with any of his Prisoners, who might act against him with effect, the instant they were exchanged, he selected such of tho English Seamen lately belonging to the Sirius, Nereide, Magicienne, and Iphigenia, as were disabled, and sent them by a Cartel to Bourbon, declaring in the letter to Governor Farquhar, that accompanied the Cartel, that the feelings of humanity had prompted him to make one more effort, in behalf of those unfortunate persons, whom the chances of War had placed in his hands. The Sincerity, for such was the name he gave to the Cartel employed on this service, arrived in the Bay of St. Paul on the 8th September. The Lieutenant Commanding, sent his dispatch to Governor Farquhar, stating that he had British Prisoners on board, whom he proposed to exchange for an equal number of Frenchmen. The exchange was peremptorily refused; upon which the Commander of the Sincerity said "as you will not "give us Frenchmen in return, you shall "have your prisoners without exchange." Accordingly, he next morning, landed his cargo upon the Beach, without any condition. Upon examining the men landed from the Cartel, not one of the number was found, who had not lost either a leg or an arm. For men thus mutilated and utterly unfit for service, M. Decaen, impelled no doubt, by motives of the purest humanity, sought to obtain an equal number of sound, able bodied Frenchmen. The public Correspondence that passed on this occasion shall appear in our next number.

A small American schooner named the Gold-Finder, arrived at Negapatnam on the 26th ultimo, from New York. She left America in June. Her arrival does not add any intelligence to that previously received by the Anne Williams.

The American ship Superior for Philadelphia, sails in the course of to-day or to morrow.

LATE BOURBON APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut Jenkins, 12th foot, Garrison Quarter Master at St. P[illegible]'s.

Lieut. Harris, A[illegible]nt for Prisoners.

Lieut John Millner, 6th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate.

Ensign Poole, doing duty with the 8th Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Grain and Provision.

Captain Hannah, 56th foot, Euster Master of the Forces, with the usual salary.

Lieut. James Smith, 12th Regt. Nat. Inf. Deputy Commissary of Grain and Provision.

Mr. Anthony Riviere, Superintendant of Vaccination.

Lieut. D. I. M. V. Grant, Collector of Customs at St. Denis.

Lieut. G. P. Stewart, 2d Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, Commissary of Provisons and Cattle, and Assistant Paymaster.

Lieut. and Quarter Master Grant, 2d Bombay Regiment Major of Brigade.

Lieut. Pearce, H M 56th Military Secretary to the Commandant of the Forces.

C[illegible]tain Imlach, Bombay Native Infantry, Commandant of the Island of Rodriguez.

Major Austin, from the 59th Regiment, and Captain A. Barry, from the 1st Ceylon Regt. to be Majors, untill his Majesty's pleasure be known, in the 1st Bat. of his Majesty's Bourbon Rifle Regt.

Captain Rochead, 6th Madras N. I. Acting Commissary of Bazars.

Lieut. Hatherly, 6th Madras N. I. to command the Station of St. Benoit.

Lieut. Peter Barclay, 6th Madras Native Infantry, to command the Station of St. Rose.

Lieut Patterson, Madras Pioneers, Assistant Commiss[illegible] of Bazars.

Ensign Harris, [illegible]sistant Civil Commissary.

Lieut. Thomas[illegible]erson, Bombay Engineers, Secretary to the C[illegible]mmandant of the Forces.

Captain Lambe[illegible] 15th Madras Native Infantry, Town Maj[illegible] of St. Dennis.

Captain Hewett [illegible]hief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Kelso to take charge of the Civil, Commercial, and Marine Departments, in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government.

Lieutenant Evans, Acting Sub-Treasurer.

Captain Rochead, Barrack Master.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1810.

The conduct of M. D. Caen in giving up a number of our seamen, who were prisoners at the Mauritius, seemed at first, totally unaccountable; but a review of all the circumstances shews the liberality of his sentiments and principles. Wanting men for the purpose either of manning his few remaining ships, or of assisting in repelling the intended attack of the English, he thought he might make an exchange of prisoners very advantageous to himself without the possibility of any benefit to his foes. He therefore sent all the mutilated Englishmen in his possession, to be given up in lieu of hale hearty Frenchmen, who were capable of duty; but his designs were happily, by the superior sagacity of our Government at St. Denis, seen through. His officer being foiled, and perhaps not knowing what to do with so many useless hands, delivered them over to our Government.

The bark Britannia, Captain James Campbell, bound to this Port from Madras, experienced a very severe gale of wind on the 5th instant, and was compelled to put back to Ganjam, after having lost her mainmast and rudder. She was thence obliged to return to Coringa, for which place she sailed on the 11th. On the return of fair weather, she was in lat. 19° 48'; but from the strength of the current, she was not able to effect her voyage to the Sand Heads. Captain Gilling, late of the Buchanan, and Lieutenant A. Johnston, were passengers on board.

The Nadir Shaw, Harriet, the Mentor, and Hamanshaw are taken up by Government, to carry the troops about to embark for the Eastward. It is uncertain when these ships will sail; but at present they are off Saugor. It is conjectured, that they may leave their anchorage at the end of the month. They will be attended by the John Bebb and Change, Pilot Schooners.

The Ann was expected to have the whole of her cargo in by the 22d, when it is thought that she will be despatched immediately. Three or four days' delay was all that was looked for before she sailed. The Packets to be forwarded by her, we understand, are closed.

The Alexander, Captain Younghusband, and Lord Eldon, Captain Young, which were to have come round from Bombay to Bengal, have, it is reported currently in town, changed their destination. They are ordered, it seems, to Bourbon, with Stores and Ammunition; and they have, it is supposed, already shaped their course towards that Island.

This supply whenever it arrives will no doubt be very acceptable, as they are in the greatest want of Stores of all kinds at St. Denis, which appears from Governor Farquhar's letter to the Government here.

We have yet to mention the further course of the flight of Locusts noticed in our last. By a letter from Kedgeree, we learn, that they paid a visit to that place on the 21st; but have heard nothing in respect to the direction they taken thence.

The following vessels are now lying at Kedgeree, the Phœnix, Dasher, Ann, George and Active. The John Shore passed Kedgeree at 6 in the morning of the 21st.

Departures from Kedgeree.—The Brig Euginy, for New-South Wales, and the Telegraph, for Bombay.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1810.

The only intelligence brought by the Ternate is the suppression of the Rebellion at Bagdad by the Turkish forces. The Rebellious Pacha had fled for protection to some neighbouring Arabs who thought the best tribute they could pay to the new Pacha, was the head of his opponent, which was accordingly done.

From Europe there is no news of any consequence.

It appears by advices received in Persia that the Persian Ambassador in England, instead of preparing for his return to his own Country had set out on a visit to our principal manufacturing Towns.

We are extremely sorry to find that the Confluten Small Pox was brought on board the Ternate by a native servant at Bussorah, and that Lieutenant George Middleton of the Marine fell a victim to that dreadful decease.

Yesterday the special Sessions of Over and Terminer closed with the trial of C. J. Briscoe Esq. which lasted three days. He was indicted for corruptly and wilfully conspiring with others to obstruct and impede the course of justice by pretending the trial and conviction of certain conspirators to murder Mr. Osborne. The Jury found him guilty, but most strongly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Goal of Bombay for 12 Calender months.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Madras Tannery.

MR. PETER BOWER,

SUPERINTENDANT

OF THE

MADRAS TANNERY,

HAS THE PLEASURE

TO INFORM

THE GENTLEMEN

AT THE

PRESIDENCY,

AND

AT OUT-STATIONS,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

ARE

MANUFACTURED AT THE

TANNERY,

OF THE BEST

WORKMANSHIP,

AND ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

STEEL Sword Scabbards, Buff and Black Belts, made conformably to the Regulations of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Steel and Brasss Spurs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every description, Buck and Doeskin Pantaloons and Breeches, Curricle, Carriage, and Bandy Harnesses, with best Plated and Brass Furniture, Military and plain Bridles, with best Plated and Steel Bitts, Headstalls and Reins. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Military Caps, Velvet Jockey Caps, and various other articles.

As the manufactory of these articles is on the most extensive plan, and the Tannery being furnished with Artificers of every description, who are of late greatly improved in their workmanship, Mr. BOWER, is enabled to execute orders with neatness and punctuality.

Supplies of the above articles may at all times be had either at the Warehouse, in Popham's Broadway, or at the Tannery.

An allowance will be made to wholesale dealers.

MADRAS TANNERY, Nov. 27, 1810.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for sale a handsome Dark Bay Saddle Horse, he is an excellent Charger, and with a good Cavalry Saddle and Bridle, is to be sold for 150 Pagodas.

N. B. The Horse is warranted Sound, he is the property of a Gentleman who is gone on the expedition.

Europe Investment.

Balfour and Hogg,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they are obliged from unavoidable circumstances to postpone the Sale of the Europe Investment, advertised by them for the 12th Instant, to Wednesday, the 19th Instant.

MADRAS, 10th December, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT MADRAS,
IN ITS EQUITABLE JURISDICTION,
BEARING DATE
The 1st day of AUGUST, now last past,
IN A CAUSE WHEREIN
ADRIAN DE FRIES,
AND OTHERS,
ARE THE COMPLAINANTS,
AND
WILLIAM HOGG,
THE DEFENDANT,
THERE WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
IN FOUR LOTS,
AT MR. HOGG'S
COACH MANUFACTORY,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
On Saturday the 15th day of December next ensuing,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON PRECISELY,
WITH THE PRIVITY
AND UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF
T. Greenway, Esquire,
THE MASTER IN EQUITY,
OF THE SAID
COURT,
THE FOLLOWING
PROPERTY,
IN MORTGAGE
TO THE
COMPLAINANTS.

LOT No. 1.

THAT extensive and valuable COACH YARD and premises situated on the Mount Road—there are four large godowns and fifty-five large sheds, also a large well—the Ground measuring in all one Cawney, 4 Grounds and 1681 square feet and upwards.

LOT No. 2.

A HOUSE and GARDEN adjoining the above, the House consists of a large hall, two rooms terraced, and an airy bed room above, with two verandas, five large godowns, five stalls, kitchan and every other convenience.—The Garden is planted with Cocoanut and other trees, two large wells of excellent water.—the Ground measuring one Cawney, 3 Grounds and 880 square feet and upwards.

LOT No. 3.

A DWELLING HOUSE and COACH YARD situate and lying at Moottal Pettah in the Black Town of Madras, bounded on the East side by JONES'S Street, on the West side by POPHAM'S Broadway on the North side by DIDDY VENCATROYALOO'S house, and on the South side by a street, measuring in length from North to South 96½ feet, and in breadth from East to West on the North end 74¾ feet, and on the South end 74 feet.

LOT No. 4.

A piece or parcel of Ground situate and lying in Mootal Pettah in the Black Town of Madras, between the Madras Monthly Journal Press and the House of the late Mr. SIMPSON, measuring in length from East to West on the North side seventy-one and a half feet, and on the South side seventy-one feet and in breadth from North to South at the East end sixty-seven feet, and at the West end sixty-eight feet.

The premises may be viewed at any time before the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase Money to be paid down by the Purchaser immediately on his being declared the highest bidder, and the remainder in ten days from the day of sale, in default of which the deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lot resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The charge of the Conveyance of the Premises contained in each Lot to be borne by the respective purchasers.

All persons who intend bidding must satisfy themselves in regard to the admeasurement of the Ground previous to the sale.

Further particulars may be known at the MASTER's Chambers, or at the Office of Mr. NEALE, Solicitor, in Fort Saint George.

Sporting Intelligence.

WITH a view to regulate the conduct of trials, the Committee request that Gentlemen who are desirous of having Trials upon the Course, will give three days previous notice, that there may be sufficient warning to prevent intrusion—and Gentlemen are also particularly requested to give positive instructions to their Servants, not to approach the Course or Stand, while the Flag is flying.—The Horses for exercise on these occasions are to be led to a spot, which will be pointed out, by the Steward.

To prevent inconvenience to Owners of Horses, half an hour will be considered as sufficient for any trial; and the Peon in charge of the Stand, will be directed to lower the flag at the expiration of the half hour, from the time of hoisting.—The Flag on the mornings of Trials will be flying at break of day.—Gentlemen desirous of trials, may have them after the hour of exercise, or at any period, not interfering with the general convenience.

All applications for trials to be made to the Steward, and may be left at Mr. Birtles, or with the Peon at the Race Stand.

November, 30, 1810.

Sporting Intelligence.

DECEMBER 3, 1810.

THE Committee have the pleasure to announce for general information, the following public days Sport for the ensuing Races.

FIRST DAY.

JANUARY 26, 1811.

His Highness the Nabob's Purse of 100£. free for all Horses, &c. carrying 9 stone, the best of three Mile Heats.

This day will be open for Private Matches.

SECOND DAY.

JANUARY 28, 1811.

A Cup given by Mr. Baker, to the Committee, and by the Committee to the Public, with one hundred Pagodas, each Subscriber to stake 100 Pagodas, and 10 Pagodas entrance.—One three Mile Heat, carrying 9 stone, free for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings.—The Cup is liable to be challenged every year—Three Subscribers.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Ladies Purse of 250 Pagodas, free for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings; 14 hands, and aged, carrying 9 stone, give and take, the best of two Mile Heats.

THIRD DAY.

JANUARY 30, 1811.

The Mercury Stakes of 100£. each, free for all Horses, &c. one three Mile Heat, carrying 8 stone 7 pound P. P.—The Horses to be bonafide the property of Subscribers.—Seven Subscribers.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Handicap Plate of 100£. free for all Horses, &c. the best of three Mile Heats.

The Horses to be ready for Starting at half past six, each Day of Running, and the Trumpet will be sounded as usual for Saddling and Mounting.

All Horses to be shewn, entered, aged, ascertained, and measured on Monday, the 15th January, at the Stand, at seven o'clock in the morning; Entrance Money to be paid for all Horses whether for Maiden, Match, Purse, or Sweepstakes, at the time of entrance or double at the Post, and any Horses starting without the previous deposit of the entrance money will not be entitled to the Purse, Plate, &c.

The usual allowance of 3lb. will be made to Mares and Geldings entered for the Public Plates.

All private Matches to be run under the direction of the Committee.

Any Gentlemen desirous of a Trial is requested to apply to the Steward, who will give the necessary directions for hoisting the Flag to warn all Persons and Riders off the Course during the Trial.

The Trials to be run on the Exercising Ground or Outer Course, and no Horses are to be exercised on the ground until the Trial is over.

China Investment.

T. HURST,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public, that in the course of this Month, he expects to receive a large and general assortment of CHINA GOODS, laid in by a Person of long experience in the China Trade, and as his instructions were to purchase the very best Articles, HURST entertains hopes the quality of his Goods will afford satisfaction.

Beach, December 1, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 11th Instant,
Ashton & Meppen,
ARE DESIRED TO SELL,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE
AN ACCOUNT,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
VIZ.

THIRTY Pine Cheeses, twenty-four Hams, about thirty-one pound Bottles of fresh Mustard, about Eighteen Square Bottles of Europe Pickles in excellent order, 15 dozen of Bottled Ale, and fifty one pound Canisters of Gun Powder, sundry other articles will be sold the same day, the Particulars of which will be mentioned in hand bills.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th Instant,
Ashton & Meppen,
ARE AUTHORISED TO SELL,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
OF
PIECE GOODS,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

ONE-HUNDRED pieces of Coarse Charconnahs which run in length from 38 to 40 Cubits, 50 pieces of Soongies or Comboys intended for the Manilla Market, 207 pieces of Bugglepore do. 125 pieces of Bugglepore Handkerchiefs of different patterns, the whole will be put up in small lots for the conveniance of purchasers.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

Fifteen pieces of Cambric of an exceeding fine texture, it is in length 10 yards, and about ¾ of a yard in breadth. Also about 20 yards of thick Blue broad Cloth, which will be sold 2 yards in a lot, several Horses and conveyances will be sold the same day, the particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
(If not previously disposed off by Private Sale,)
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
BELONGING TO
A MESS,
THAT HAS LATELY BROKE UP.

AN extensive set of Brown, Edged Queen's Ware, which lately cost 100 Pagodas, three pair of first sized Vase Lamps, with plated furniture, a small set of White Ivory handled Knives and Forks, a Silver Soup Ladle, Four Gravy Spoons, a Fish Slice, three pair of Wall Shades, with plated Brackets, two handsome Glass Butter Cups, with Covers and Dishes. a small quantity of Glass Ware, consisting of Tumblers, Wine, and Claret Glasses.

After which will be sold the following Books, which are handsomely bound and may be said to be new, Henrys History of Great Britain, 12 volumes, Gibbon's Roman Empire 12 volumes, the Oriental Geography of Ebn-Haukel 1 vol. the Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero, 3 vols. the Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero, 2 vols. the Orations of Demasthenes 2 vols.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for sale, a Curricle and pair of Handsome Bay Young Arab Horses, they are thoroughly broke in, well Matched, and go perfectly quiet together, ASHTON and MEPPEN, are authorised to dispose of the conveyance for 450 Pagodas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Stationary, consisting of Royal, Medium, Foolscape, plain and Gilt 4 to and 8vo. Post, Bloting Paper, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Quills and Black Lead Pencils,—Perfumery consisting of Lavender and Honey Water, Pomatum, Hair Powder, Essence of Peppermint, do. of Burgamott, Eau de luce Aromatic Vinegar, Windsor Soap, Tooth Powder and Brushes, and several other articles.

ALSO

Two large second Hand-full Bandies, well worth the attention of any Person who may have occasion for such conveyances, and a single Pole Tent.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

FORTY pieces of Crape of different colours, 44 Plain and ornamented Lace Handkerchiefs, 6 Lace Veils, 2 made up Gowns, 8 dozen French Silk Stockings, 37 Pair Silk Gloves, 10 Pair do. Sleeves, 22 Ladies Rediculs, 28 Artificial Flowers of different sorts, 63 Ostrich Feathers ditto. do. 3 Ornamented Hair Combs, 50 Ceylon Set Gold Rings, and 24 Wigs.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, situated at Chinadrapettah, known by the name of COLONEL CLOSE'S BUNGALOW.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediat[ely] and the remainder ten days after the sale, [in] default of which, the Premises will be res[old] on account and risk of the first purchaser wh[o] all advantages forfeited.

Superb Millinery,

FOR
CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, beg to inform the Ladies of the Settlement that they are about receiving several Trunks of Fashionable made and unmade Millinery, French Laces, Europe Silk Bonnets, Straw Hats, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Mitts, Muslins, Ribbins and all kinds of Haberdashery, which they are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve.

The Dresses as well as all the other articles, are of the newest fashion and imported on the last Ships, the above will be positively sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 17th Instant, and the following days till the whole are disposed of, as soon as the articles are received. Catalogues will be published and distributed.

Fresh Long Cloths,

PUNJUMS
AND
IZARIES.

MESSIEURS
Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received a large assortment of the above Cloth, which they can warrant fresh and of Superior quality, and which they can dispose of on very reasonable terms.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for sale, a neat and light Sociable, in perfect repair, they are allowed to sell it on very moderate terms.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, December 11, 1810.

(Continued from the third Page.)

The following presentment of the Grand Jury was delivered by the Foreman on the sixteenth of November to the Honorable the Recorder, previously to their being discharged, with a request that it might not be published till the conclusion of the Sessions. At their termination yesterday it was read and ordered to be published in the Bombay papers.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury before they separate after a Session of unusual importance and deeply impressed with the dangerous tendency of the criminal acts which have recently been the subjects of prosecution in this Hon'ble Court, and entertaining a just sense of the lamentable con-[…]nences that must have resulted from the im-[…]ty of Crimes so daring and still more from […]e culpable attempts which by the result of the last trial have been proved to have been made to stifle enquiry at the very moment when the means were afforded of detecting Persons concerned in a Conspiracy for the purpose of Assassination, a crime of which Englishmen entertain universal abhorrence, deem it a duty which they owe to Mr. Osborne to express in the most unqualified manner and with all the Efficacy which such expression is capable of deriving from the high nature of their Office, their hearty acknowledgements for the constant and unvaried Zeal which has marked every step of his progress in bringing to light so daring and infamous a Conspiracy, a task rendered more arduous from the obstructions which have been opposed to the discovery of truth.

It is not however merely on the grounds of the great public advantage gained by the prosecution of the Conspirators to conviction, that the Jurors are actuated on this occasion, but they further consider Mr. Osborne entitled to this tribute of thanks from a sense of the substantial benefit that must result from the effects of his perseverance in that branch of the Enquiry which is now demonstrated by the Verdict of the last Jury to have been necessary to vindicate the purity and honor of British Magistracy.

On this occasion the Grand Jurors cannot avoid stating that the luminous Charge which was delivered to them from the Bench on the first day of these Sessions has appeared to them to embrace Interests of such high consequence to a British Community, that the public good will be the more essentially promoted, the more […]ely it is promulgated, and are therefore soli-[…]s that so ample a record of the duties of […]s and Magistrates should at all times be accessible to those who have an anxious desire faithfully to discharge the importants duties confided to them in those high capacities.

It is not however their fellow Countrymen alone who are concerned in a knowledge of the clear exposition of the Law which that address contained. The Morals of the natives of every cast and description may, they think, be essentially improved to their benefit and the general s[…]ity, by a better acquaintance with those [pr]iples which form the foundation of British [jur]isprudence.

The Grand Jurors are therefore desirous that the Charge of the Hon'ble the Recorder should be given to the world in the forcible and impressive language of His Lordship, as best calculated to produce the good which it was designed to effect; they therefore request hat His Lordship will be pleased to cause it to be made public and in the most authentic form.

(Signed) Taylor Money,—William Boswell Torlase Crozier,—George Corsellis,—Thomas Turner,—John Smith,—Charles Shubrick,—Julian Skrine,—John Williams,—Christopher Robert Wren,—George Vandeput Drury,—John Stewart,—Henry Robert Whitecombe,—James Gathore Remington,—Thomas Hugh Davis,—George Lukin,—Evan Lloyd,—Charles Keys,—John Pavin,—William Mackintosh,—James Calder,—Henry Garden,—Nicholas Hankey Smith,—John Forbes.

Grand Jury Room, 16th November, 1810.

November 15th sailed H. C. ship Lord Eldon, Captain John William Young, to Bengal.

17th H. C. ship Prince of Wales, Lieutenant G. S. Hepburn, to Surat.

17th Arrived Grab Bowany, Tindel Shaik Abdul Raiman, from Goa.

Ditto H. C. ship Ternate, Captain Thomas Smee, from Busorah.

21st Ditto slip Lowjee Family, Captain William Dennsion, from Point de Galle.

Sailed Portuguese ship Ulysses Capt. Joquem Ferrera, to Damaun.

CEYL[O]N G[O]VT. GAZETTE.

W[EDNE]SDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1810.

Head Qua[rters, Moun]t Lavinia, Nov. 10, 1810.

GENE[RA]L ORDERS.

The Detachment of [th]e 66th Regiment now at Columbo will embark th[is] evening on board the Honorable Company's Ship Earl St. Vincent, Lieutenant Colonel Bridges will be pleased to give directions for Two Subalterns of the 66th Regiment embarking with them.

Major M'Nabb, 19th Regiment having obtained laave of absence to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, will take the Command of this Detachment.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head quarters, Mount Lavinia, 11th Nov. 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Morice was President is approved and dissolved.

CRIME.—Benjamin Newland, private soldier in his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, charged with mutiny in the following instance, viz.

"For priming and loading a Musket with ball cartridge, on or about the 7th day of Oct. 1810, in the Fort of Columbo, levelling the said Musket when loaded and snapping it at Serjeant Major Morriss, of the 19th Regt. with the intention of taking his life."

(Signed) P. STUART,
Columbo, 1st Nov. 1810. Lieut. Col. 19th Regt.

By the Lieutenant-General's Command,
(Signed) CLEMT. M. EDWARDS, Dep. Adjt. Gen.

SENTENCE.—The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the charge exhibited against the prisoner Benjamin Newland, private soldier in his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, and what has been brought in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty in breach of the articles of war, and he is sentenced to receive One thousand Lashes on the bare back in the usual manner, at such time and place as the Commander of the Forces may direct.

The Court is sensible, that this punishment may appear inadequate to a crime of such enormity, but the circumstance of the firelock, which the prisoner is accused of levelling and snapping at Serjeant major Morriss with intent to take away his life not being examined by any one for two hours afterwards, then even only partially and not sufficiently to ascertain that it was loaded, till the following day, with no evidence on record to speak positively to its being the same firelock, though it cannot weigh sufficiently with the Court, opposed to such strong presumptive evidence, to acquit the Prisoner, yet operates so powerfully on the minds of the Members that compose it, as to induce them to annex a corporeal instead of the capital punishment justly applicable to the crime with which the Prisoner is charged.

(Signed) C. MORRICE, Lieut. Col. and President.
(Signed) ROBT. MACNAB, Dep. Judge Advocate.
I approve, (Signed) T. MAITLAND. Lieut. Gen.

On considering the nature of the Crime charged against the Prisoner, and the opinion of the Court that he was guilty of the said crime, under other circumstances, Lieut. Gen. Maitland would have great doubts how far he could approve of the punishment awarded by the Court.

It appears to him that the consideration alluded to in the last paragraph of the sentence ought to have applied to the question, how far the Prisoner was guilty; but the Court had made up its mind with regard to the fact of the guilt that the natural punishment incident to that guilt ought to have followed, as however it is alledged on the body of the proceedings that the Prisoner from an accident he had received was subject to mental derangement, whenever he exceeded in Liquor, and as upon the enquiry it is ascertained that he had received such accident, and that with reference to similar cases, such accidents might occasion mental derangement to take place for a time from violent passion, hard drinking or other causes, Lieutenant General Maitland is pleased to remit the punishment awarded to the Prisoner by the Court, and to direct that he be held in safe custody until a fitting opportunity offers for sending him to England, when he will be sent home to be discharged as unfit for his Majesty's service or otherwise dealt with as the nature of his situation may demand.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following temporary arrangements in the Civil Service.

James Gay, Esq. Collector of Galle, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, and Secretary to His Majesty's Council.

William Grenville, Esq. Custom Master of Jaffna, to act as Collector of Galle.

William Greenslade, Esq. 1st Assistant in the Secretary's Office, to act as Custom Master of Jaffna.

David Starke, Esq. to act as 1st Assistant in the Secretary's Office.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

COLUMBO, November 8, 1810.

Arrived at Columbo on the 7th November, Major and Mrs. Huskisson, 4th Ceylon Regiment and 4 Children.

COLUMBO.—Arrived, November 8, Brig Arnoldina, Captain John Wasmoet, from Madras.—Schooner Carolus, Captain Sommer, from Tutuooreen,—Nov. 12, Ketch Hebe, Captain L. A. Matthys, from Arripo,—Passengers Mr. La[u]ghton and James Maitland,—Brig Cader Ceylon, Captain J. Hansen, from Madras,—Nov. 13, H. M. Ship Caroline, C. Cole, Esq. Captain, from Madras.

BOMBA[Y] GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, [NO]VEMBER 28, 1810.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GAOL DELIVERY.

Tuesday, Nov. 13th.—The Grand Jury returnd a true Bill against Narron Arzoonjee, a clerk or Purvoe, in the office of Charles Joseph Briscoe, Esq. Superintendent of Police: for conspiracy to withhold evidence as to the conspiracy to take a way the life of Mr. Osborne, and also for receiving Bribes from the conspirators, to stifle enquiry into this conspiracy.

On Thursday, 15th Nov.—The prisoner was sent to the Bar, he pleaded not guilty, and the Petit Jury being Sworn in.

Mr. Macklin Advocate General, opened the case on the part of the prosecution in a speech which evinced much ability and energy, he concluded by calling Dadjee Gunputjee, who says he was sent on Sunday the 5th of August by Ballajee Dadajee to Narron's house, where he found Rogoonath Lhima Senoy; he told Narron that Ballajee wanted to see him, Narron said very well, but was fearfull of going in the Hackery, because he said it would raise suspicions; however, he consented at last. In their progress to Ballajee's Narron asked what he was wanted for; and said I must be wanted about Mooteyram; they found at Balajee's, Ragoonath, and Dadoba, Ballajee's Son, Ballajee addressed Narron and said I understand my name is mentioned in Mooteyram's business, and I am much hurt at it. He then talked with Ballajee in English, which this witness does not understand. On the next day Ballajee was sent for to the Police office, and came home frightened; he told this witness he must endeavour to (Bund bust) or compromise the business with Narron and obtain Mooteyram's release. Witness accordingly called on Narron, who spoke with warmth in favor of Ballajee and promised to interfere. Witness again called on Narron in the evening who said he had not yet had an opportunity of *speaking to Master*, next morning witness went again to Narron who promised he would go to his master's country house, and speak to him, and bring word in the evening. Witness saw Mr. Briscoe speak to Ballajee in the Treasury two or three days after this. Mr. Briscoe spoke in Ballajee's Ear and secretly, witness did not hear what he said, but when he asked Ballajee, Ballajee said he was satisfyed of Narrons' promise, for Mr. Briscoe told him to shut his mouth, and not to be afraid; whilst this conversation took place Mr. Osborne came into the Treasury. On the evening of that day witness went to Narron and told him what had passed in the morning; Narron said are you satisfyed; you must get the money directly; witness offered, Ballajee's receipt for it, but Narron said, I dont want the receipt, but you must get as much money as you can. I want to give to Mr. Briscoe, in order that he may do the business between you. Witness has seen Antone several times before this, on the 8th or 9th of August he remembers telling Antone what settlement had taken place, Antone told witness he had seen Narron also and he went with witness to Narron's house where he spoke in English, but on their return he told witness that the business would do very well for Narron told him (Antone) he had arranged it, and had spoken to Mr. Briscoe. In a day or two a similar meeting took place, and being asked as before by witness as to the result he said, "very well there is no fear." Some days after this Narron asked witness for a thousand or fifteen hundred rupees, on account of the settlement, witness told him there was a great distress in the bazar for money, but he would speak to Ballajee about it, he did so, and Ballajee told him, he must borrow upon his (Ballajee's receipt) The next day as witness and Antone were conversing on the subject in their way to Narron's house, they meet him. Narron began to threaten this witness, for not bringing the money, witness said he would try to get it, and Antone exhorted witness to procure it, saying that the business could not be effectual, unless it was paid for, a few days after near Sunder Bhasker's house, Narron met witness and again upbraided him for not having paid, and witness again promised to do so.

Witness eight days before this had carried two Shelahs or Robes to Narron's and offered them to him for sale: Narron asked some questions as to price, and at length said he would take them for 80 Rupees: but witness told him he was not going to sell them for any price, but that Narron if he liked might use them: Narron agreed to this, and at this meeting Narron asked witness (after he had taken the Shelahs) if he could sell him a Chun-dun-har of Joy, witness promised to enquire for one.

When Ballajee was sent to Jail, witness went to Narron to ask what could be done, Narron replied that Ballajee had committed himself and there was no help for it.

Witness was desired by Ragoonath, Bugwan, Luckmichund and Ballajee's brother, to deny the confession he had made to Mr. Macklin, Baba told him to adhere to what he said before Mr. Crawford but to deny what he confessed to Mr. Macklin.

No other person spoke to him, he told Mooteyram's mother not to be afraid, her son would be released; witness was directed by all the purvoes in the Treasury to send a message to Mooteyram (when in Gaol) to assure him not to be afraid, for they were going to release him.

Cross Examined by Mr. Woodhouse.

He says that Ballajee was in debt to Narron 5,500 Rupees, but Ballajee was not to pay that debt till after the Dewane, he remembers asking Narron to buy some joys and diamond rings. He went every day to Narron who asked him after the money; he arranged the business before Antone was made acquainted with it. He was in Angria's service, and came as Vakiel from him to Bombay some years ago.

Examined by the Court.

Narron is a merchant and money lender, but does not deal in diamonds, witness has no previous knowledge of Narron's taking bribes.

Balcrustna Govindjee Examined.

He knows the prisoner. Witness has had one or two conversations with the last witness upon Mooteyram's business, and he told witness he had settled it with Narron but would not tell, how, he, (Dadjee) said it was by payment of 3000 Rupees, but that he had not at that time paid them, the day after Ballajee's committment witness went to Dadjee who told him not to be afraid.

Dadjee is now called who says that Balcrustna came to him in Gaol and advised him to the effect before mentioned.

Balcrustna persists that his advice in Gaol to Dadjee was only to tell the truth whatever it might be.

Antone Francis Examined.

He states that Mooteyrams mother came to him on Monday (he had previously heard it rumoured on Sunday that Mooteyram, was before Mr. Briscoe.) she told him that both her son and Ballajee were examined by Mr. Briscoe, and that during the examination Ballajee was much alarmed, witness went therefore to Narron on Tuesday morning between seven and eight o'clock, he saw him, and asked as to Mooteyram's business; Narron observed that in the papers produced before Mr. Briscoe there were no names mentioned, and that English Gentlemen would not believe the charge against Mooteyram. Narron said that Dadjee had been with him, and he had agreed with Dadjee to save Ballajees name from appearing. Some days after, Dadjee told this witness he wanted 1500 Rupees for Narron but that money was very scarce; that he had presented Narron with a shelah of the price of 100 Rupees. When witness once accompanied Dadjee to Narron's he said these people need not be afraid, my Master will protect them. he added, that the charge would not be believed, and the prisoner's will be dismissed in a few days: if they persist in their denial. He said also that his master could in a moment make the prisoner's disclose the names of the conspirators: he remembers another interview when Narron pressed Dadjee about the 1500 Rupees.

Cross Examined by Mr Woodhouse.

He went to Narron's to save Ballajee who was an old and much respected friend of his. And the second meeting Dadjee went with him, he has been on terms of intimacy with Narron; witness advised Dadjee to pay the 1500 Rupees to Narron; he never borrowed a Rupee from Narron.

William Crawford Esq. Examined.

He Examined as a Justice of the peace many implicated in these transactions; it was Dadjee's deposition before him that first implicated Narron; He applied to Mr. Warden to Examine Narron before the committee, as he wished him to be brought before that Gentlemen. He however could not accomplish this object and proceeded in the usual manner and form: circumstances implicated Narron materially, 1st he shewed no surprize when arrested, 2dly he carried a number of receipts from Ballajee in his pocket, apparently to defend himself by producing them: 3dly, he declared witness would find the shelahs credited in account with Ballajee: 4th, a hesitation in speaking before his council arrived.

Cross Examined by Mr. Woodhouse.

Witness positively declares that the notes or receipt, of Ballajee were produced by Narron before the other depositions were read to him

witness has used great exertions and every influence to come at the truth.

Ballajee Dadajee Examined.

He remembers Mooteyram's mother coming on Sunday morning to tell him her son was taken before Mr. Briscoe. He himself was Examined by Mr. Briscoe on monday: Mr. Briscoe spoke with anger to him and alarmed him much, he went hence and told Dadjee to go to Narron as he wanted to speak to him, Narron came and told him what had passed, and that his name had been mentioned at the Police office, he commissioned Dadjee to tell Narron to speak to Mr. Briscoe and settle this affair in his office and that he (Ballajee) would spend 3000 Rupees on the businees · Tuesday evening Dadjee told this witness not to be afraid for Narron had settled with Mr. Briscoe; one day when the loan was closed Mr. Briscoe came to the Treasury,——— and witness asked Mr. Briscoe what he thought of the conjuration business Mr. B. said "hold your tongue, you need not be afraid," he spoke very low into witness Ear; Mr. Osborne came in immediately after · Dadjee asked in the Evening what Mr. Briscoe had said and witness told him: Dadjee told witness he had given Narron two shelahs.

Cross Examined by Mr. Woodhouse.

He is indebted to Narron 5500 Rupees, It was Tuesday or Wednesday that Dadjee told him, he had settled with Narron: He was sitting at his desk when Mr. Briscoe spoke to him in the Treasury: Witness never saw the shelahs: Narron told Dadjee he must have 3000 Rupees consequently he consented; he never conversed with Narron on this business except through Dadjee.

Dadoba Ballajee Examined.

He is the son of Ballajee Dadajee; this witness confirmes the testimony of Dadjee Gunputjee in many particulars: he acknowledges that he absconded when the Treasury Purvoes were seized and came back when his father was released.

G. C. Osborne Esq. Examined.

He remembers Ballajee being Examined before Mr. Briscoe on monday the sixth: he was much agitated & seemed alarmed by what Mr. Briscoe said to him, witness also remembers coming into the Treasury on the 8th of August, & seeing there Mr. Briscoe, who appeared near to Ballajee, he came quickly towards witness and said "I beg your pardon," that day Mr. Briscoe told this deponent he could go no further into Mooteyram's business without legal advice; on the 21st of August, Mr. Briscoe refused to commit the prisoners.

Case closed on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Woodhouse made an able defence; but the evidence on the part of the Crown was so strong and decisive, that it was impossible to make any successful attack upon it.

The Learned Gentleman called only two witnesses respecting the transaction of the Shelahs, who however did not give any satisfactory evidence

The Hon'ble the Recorder summed up the evidence with his usual eloquence and perspicuity.

The Jury without retiring found a verdict of guilty

The Court ordered that sentence be respited till after the remaining business of the Session, the trial was not over till a very late hour, and the Court was unusually crowded.

November 21, Arrived Ship Lowjee Family, Captain William Dennison, from Point de Galle. —do. 24, Honorable Company's Ship Prince of Wales, Lieutenant G. S. Hepburn, from Surat.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE,

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,

WEDNESDAY, *November* 7, 1810.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SIMPSON,

VERSUS.

ROBERT WARDEN AND OTHERS.

This was an action, to recover the sum of 1550 Rupees, being the price of a Horse, belonging to Mr. Fauquier of the Civil Service, which Messrs. Tulloh and Co. had sold to the Plaintiff by Public Auction on the 4th of September, under the following description:

Lot No. 2.—*Honest Tom, a very handsome blood bay Arabian Horse, six years old, a valuable and very excellent bold hunter, master of great weight and almost* 14 *hands* 2 *inches high.*

The Horse proving unsound, the Plaintiff applied to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. on the 8th of September, to receive him back, and return the money. This they declined, referring Mr. Simpson to their principal, Mr. Fauquier. And the Plaintiff, accordingly, now brought his action for the amount.

This being the first case of the kind, which has occurred in Calcutta, and having been agitated, we understand, principally with the view of determining the question of law on which it turns, and which has hitherto been some-what misunderstood both by the sellers and buyers at the public sales here, we have thought it right to report it somewhat at length.

The case on the part of the Plaintiff was stated to the Court by Mr. Strettell; who rested his claim chiefly on the variance between the description and the commodity sold, contending that the description was equivalent to a warranty. He professed at the same time, that no part of the Plaintiff's case stood on any thing like a charge of fraud against the Defendants.

The first document given in evidence, was the Advertisement above-quoted. The correspondence between Mr. Simpson and Messrs. Tulloh and Co. commencing on the 8th of September, and a letter to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. from Mr. Taylor, Attorney to Mr. Simpson, dated the 18th of September, and calling on Messrs. Tulloh and Co. to refund the price of the Horse, were then read.

The first Witness called, was Mr. John Dunn, Stablekeeper. He stated, that the Horse in question was brought to his Stables on the 18th of August, and left there some time about the 1st of September. The Horse did not appear sound, when he left the Witness's Stables;—he had caught cold; and was weak in the loins. The Witness would not have called him a *valuable and very excellent bold hunter;*—a valuable hunter must be a sound Horse, and he was not then apparently in a condition to hunt. The Witness was present at the Auction-room, when the Horse was sold; on which occasion, he was not trotted round the yard as is usually done.

On his cross examination, the Witness repeated, that the Horse was not trotted on the day of sale. It was Mr. Fauquier's particular request to the Witness, and as such communicated by the Witness to Mr. Warden, that the Horse should not be moved. The Witness probably might have stated to Mr. Warden, as his reason for not wishing the Horse to be trotted, that he was troublesome in hand, or something to that effect. That, however, was not his real reason;—his real reason was the positive order which he had received from Mr. Fauquier. It was not to that Horse in particular, but to all the three Horses which were that day sold on account of Mr. Fauquier, that this prohibition extended. Mr. Warden had sent for the Horses the night before, to look at them; and the Witness sent to him in consequence the two other two Horses, but not *Honest Tom*, whom the Witness does not know that Mr. Warden had ever seen before the day of sale. Of the three Horses, that which was put up first, and which was bought by Captain Macan, was trotted round.

Mr. Ambrose De L'Etang deposed, that the Horse in question has been in his Stables since the 1st of November. When brought to his Stables, he was unsound, partly from weakness in his loins, and partly, the Witness thinks, from what is called a curb, a complaint, which the Witness first observed, some time in September, when he was called to Mr. Simpson's to examine the Horse. It is a disease which is generally brought on by hard riding, which occasions lameness, and which is very seldom cured. Many persons not particularly skilled in Horse flesh might, have examined the animal, without discovering that he was so affected. The Horse might be a valuable hunter, leaving out his defects;—at present he is not capable of hunting. With respect to his age, the Witness would call him 7 off, rising 8.

The Advocate General, on behalf of the Defendants, professed himself confident, that, whatever might be the merits of this case, the Plaintiff could have no claim aginst the Auctioneers, who are engaged in daily sales of articles brought to them from all quarters, and the qualities of which they can know no more of than Mr. Smith himself. The advertisement expressly mentioned, that the Horses belonged to Mr. Fauquier; and the Plaintiff was therefore informed, whose property he was buying, and was further apprized, that the Defendants were merely the agents employed to effect the sale. Mr. Warden had advertised the Horse precisely according to the terms of the instructions given him by Mr. Fauquier, and had in fact never set eyes on him until he was brought to the yard to be sold. He was instructed, that he should be able to prove, that all the three Horses were trotted round the yard in the usual manner; a fact, of which he was only for the first time led to entertain a doubt, from Mr. Dunn having so positively sworn to the contrary. He should prove it to be the universal rule at Auction Sales, both here and in London, that a person objecting to receive any article which he had purchased, should make his objection before the following evening, otherwise the article was at his own risk. And it was very necessary, that there should be some limitation of this sort; inasmuch the Auctioneer was bound to settle, within a certain time, with his principal. Mr. Smith understood, that a person at the Sale, had actually intimated to Mr. Simpson, his suspicion of the unsoundness of the Horse. If so, Mr. Simpson's conduct was unpardonable. After paying the money, and waiting in silence for five days, he writes the note, which had been just read, to Mr. Warden. Now, it was well known to every person at all acquainted with these matters, that a Horse might fall unsound in a hundred ways within the space of 24 hours. From the reasoning contained in this note, Mr. Smith could see nothing to be inferred, but that between some men and their money there is a very slight cohesion. Here is a man, who buys two unsound horses in one day! But, as to the liability of the Auctioneer, on neither ground was he fit to stand for a moment in Court. In the first place, he ought to have objected to the horse sooner. And, in the second, by naming their principal, the Defendants had said, "We are merely salesmen to Mr. Fauquier, and you are bound to look to him only." With respect to the terms of the advertisement, he was ready to prove, that the instructions given by Mr. Fauquier had not been at all exceeded. It was that flashy sort of description, by which men were commonly invited to an Auction but which could only have any influence upon gentlemen of that sort which he had just alluded to. It contained no express warranty; which, Mr. Smith submitted, would be indispensably necessary to establish any claim on the part of the Plaintiff.

The Advocate General having concluded, the instructions of Mr. Fauquier to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. were read.

Mr. Henry Churchill, was then called and sworn. He stated, that he was present at Messrs. Tulloh & Co's sale, two or three months, on the day on which a horse named Cock fighter was sold. On that day, there were two horses there, one a gray and the other a bay, of which Mr. Simpson asked the Witness's opinion, as they were trotted round the yard. Mr. Simpson afterwards mentioned to the Witness, that he had bought these horses, and that they were unsound; to which the Witness replied, that it was his own fault, as he (the Witness) had told him, that one of them appeared weak in the loins. He had noticed this affection in one of the horses only;—he does not recollect in which, but he was sure that it was not in Cock-fighter. He had known nothing of the horses before; and only judged from seeing them trotted round.

Captain Macan deposed, that he attended the same sale and bid for this bay horse (Honest Tom,) which he thinks, was trotted round the yard at his desire. The Witness does not think, that he would have bid fifteen hundred Rupees for any horse, which was not trotted.

Mr. Charles Day stated, that he also was present at the sale; and remembers, that Captain Macan asked Mr Warden to have the horse trotted, which Mr. Dunn opposed, saying, that he had Mr. Fauquier's order to the contrary. On this, Mr. Warden said, that he would take it on himself to have the horse trotted. This, the Witness thinks, was the bay horse; the grey, he believes, was not moved.

The Counsel for the Defendants was then proceeding, to call Witnesses to the custom of the Calcutta Auctions on this head, when he was interrupted by Mr. Strettell, who contended, that the Auctioneer could only sell, according to the conditions which he held out.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that, on this head, the only point which the Court could inquire into, was whether the time, within which the objection was made was a reasonable time. His Lordship did not think one day could be accounted a reasonable time, unless it was particularly specified in the conditions. With respect to the period, at which the Auctioneer had to settle with his principal, that he believed, was generally after one month. But the Court, he thought, were relieved, in the present case, from all difficulty on that head: Mr. Dunn having proved, that the Horse was lame, before he left the stable.

Sir William Burroughs apprehended, that, if the case were to turn on a question of usage, it would not be sufficient to prove the existence of the usage here. That could not affect the general law of Auctioneers. To be a usage of trade, it must be common to England as well as Calcutta.

Mr. Strettell was then heard in reply. He should have been ashamed to trouble their Lordships with any thing further unless with a view of benefiting the Auctioneers of Calcutta, who appear to labour under a mistake, which it was high time to clear up. The learned Advocate had set out by deprecating the hardship to which the Auctioneers would be exposed, if they were bound by their warranty; because they must settle with their principals, who were going perhaps God knows where and from whom they would have little chance of recovering the sums which they might be required to refund. To him it appeared, that the hardship would be on the other side. A man living at Lucknow, at Pegu, or at Ceylon, might send goods for sale to an Auctioneer; and was the Auctioneer to say to the purchaser, you are to look to this man, who is beyond the reach of the laws here, or who is living at Pegu, where there is no law at all.

But the remedy was obvious, How easy was it for a man, who did not chuse to warrant the goods which he sold, to put in a covenant, on the part of the person for whom he sold them! It was a total mistake of the law of warranty, to say, that the Plaintiff ought to have exercised his own judgment. The very use of the warranty was, to make that unnecessary. If the question, as to the time within which the objection was started, could be taken at all into consideration, Mr. Strettell conceived, that he had shewn the time to be reasonable; Mr. Simpson having sent the information, the moment that he discovered the unsoundness of the horse. With respect again to the evidence as to the horse having been trotted round the yard, it was perfectly immaterial, except in as far as it affected the character of the Auctioneers, which he had started with declaring to be wholly unimpeached.

The Chief Justice observed, that this would not be a case of much difficulty or importance, but for the point of law which was contended for. His Lordship had always understood, that the Auctioner was bound by his warranty, whether he named the principal or not. It was for the benefit of the Auctioneer himfelf, that it should be so. Who would go to an auction to buy, if he had to look to Mr. Fauquier, or to this or that person, for the fulfilment of the terms under which he bought? It was clear to him, that, whatever description of his goods, the auctioneer might chuse to publish, by that description he was bound, whether it was of his own head or by instruction from his principal, whether it was matter of reality or of puff. In the present case, the Auctioneer did not appear to have gone one letter beyond his instructions, and his conduct was in every respect perfectly honourable. But, though not morally wrong, he was civilly answerable. It was fit, both for the sake of the public and of the Auctioneers themselves, that the law should remain undisturbed. And there was the less reason to regret it in the present instance, as every Rupee, which Tulloh and Co. would have to refund to Mr. Simpson, must be paid over again to them by Mr. Fauquier.—As to the question, whether the warranty of this horse amounted to a warranty of soundness, his Lordship thought it impossible to misunderstand these words "A valuable, and very excellent bold hunter." Whether, again, the time, within which the objection was made, was a reasonable time, might have been a very serious question; but the Court were relieved from all difficulty on that head, by the proof that the horse was unsound at the time of sale.

Sir John Royds concurred in opinion, that those who made the warrant, were alone liable in a case like the present.

Sir William Burroughs also delivered his sentiments, nearly to the same effect. He observed, that the higher the price of the commodities which they sold, it was the better for the auctioneers; and confidence in them, increased the price of their commodities. His Lordship would not hesitate, on seeing any article advertised as of good quality by so respectable a house, to send a servant to purchase it, without further enquiry. It was impossible, he conceived, seriously and gravely to urge, that a horse could be an excellent and bold hunter, if he was not sound. But, it was said, that Mr. Simpson was informed, who was the owner. That, his Lordship apprehended, did not transfer the warranty, unless the auctioneer guarded himself by saying, "warranted by the owner." It merely gave the purchaser an additional reason for confidence. Though he fully concurred therefore, that no blame attached to the Defendants, he was also clearly of opinion, that they were liable in this case.

Judgment was accordingly given for the Plaintiff.

Government Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, November 28, 1810.

No. 6092 a Prize of 5,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 2211 a Prize of 2,500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 338 2558 3932 7531 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 649 563 1121 1847 2342 3566 5012 7969 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 *STAR PAGODAS EACH.*

186 700 949 804 832 879 663 113
790 845 140 594 377 444 769 1606
1533 1853 1795 1840 1941 1767 1093 1580
1985 1060 1343 1748 1591 1491 1977 1511
1282 2110 2781 2518 2888 2345 2705 2627
2356 2949 2515 3643 3004 3072 3781 3614
3908 3644 3111 3916 3122 3007 3502 3446
3121 3659 3555 3698 3050 3385 3721 3509
3981 4007 4219 4347 4672 4857 4170 4165
4452 4473 4006 4470 4518 4002 4643 4641
5176 5951 5358 5482 5504 5824 5496 5827
5628 5198 5535 5602 5547 5948 5451 5913
5632 6015 6091 6761 6800 6557 6555 6532
6140 6764 6005 6544 6691 6347 6734 6399
6658 7138 7323 7546 7943 7054 7178 7159
7743 7667 7949 7398 7177 7746 7886 7984
7538 7530 7196.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY, November 30, 1810.

No. 4656 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 2316 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3251 4451 4549 6225 7332 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 *STAR PAGODAS EACH.*

32 132 391 304 175 985 928 775
429 580 600 1344 1474 1505 1819 1950
1765 1206 1126 1894 2697 2735 2623 2545
2318 2829 2883 2457 2562 2903 2598 3347
3141 3752 3143 3579 3724 3092 3353 3588
3802 3662 3018 3319 3084 3422 3356 3710
3216 3085 4545 4817 4250 4720 4204 4773
4854 4462 4026 4679 4317 4745 4527 4941
5635 5005 5433 5852 5908 5060 5436 5518
5680 5715 5793 5989 5860 5663 5037 5181
5711 6057 6663 6997 6339 6439 6454 6591
6817 6782 6354 6754 6438 6808 6921 675
6516 6404 7662 7465 7209 7771 7918 739
7861 7763 7659 7063 7853 7937 7187 743
7233 7652 7885.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1810.

Nos. 367 1622 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each

Nos. 443 1846 4443 4557 5517 5922 605 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3282 4598 5388 7704 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 *STAR PAGODAS EACH.*

112 116 604 660 574 535 619 598 913 517
561 967 385 956 854 1546 1387 1778 1199
1744 1225 1434 3131 1700 1155 1236 182
2647 2143 2684 2945 2889 6531 2016 233
2951 2843 2002 2514 2559 2282 2376 3883
3708 3854 3880 3477 3294 3219 3656 3984
3300 3735 3342 3942 3933 3787 3161 3335
3847 3094 4492 4093 4621 4872 4229 4222
4400 4275 4774 4622 4954 4074 4440 4882
4403 5919 5552 5087 5225 5841 5565 5279
5224 5318 5363 5541 5275 5100 5854 5646
5391 5614 5424 5421 5319 6322 6410 6435
6489 6044 6384 6815 7188 7912 7367 7042
7772 7509 7062 7977 7472 7742 7723 7103
7328.

J. L. HEEFKE, Agent.

FORT ST. GEORGE:

Printed for the PROPRIETORS by M. KELLY.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday, December 12, 1810.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1810.

An express reached town yesterday, from Kedgeree, announcing the arrival in the river, of the French Cartel Susanah. Capt. Hillareaux, with a number of exchanged British Prisoners of war on board, from the Isle of France.

The Susannah left Port Louis on the 9th of October. The following are the names of Passengers, arrived by this conveyance :—

Mrs. Welland,—Two Misses Welland,—Miss Wetherall,—Miss Mary Pitt,—Major General Wetherall,—Capt. Augustus Weatherall, His Majesty's 24th Foot,—Captain Charles May Jones, do.—Lieutenant Edward Weatherall, do.—Mr. Jefferson, Surgeon,—A. Welland, Esq. Bengal Civil Establishment, and 105 Soldiers and others, British Prisoners of War.

We have been kindly favoured with the following translations from the Gazettes of the Isles of France and Bonaparte, brought out by the Susanah.

Recital of Events which have taken place since the conquest of the Isle of Bonaparte (Bourbon), until the reduction of the Isle of Passe, and the capture of the Iphigenia frigate, belonging to His Britannic Majesty.

The Isle of France, alone, amidst numerous English Colonies, strictly blockaded, for many years, by a Naval force, far superior to her own, deprived of the major part of the succours, which the Mother Country has attempted to forward, provoked by insolent proclamations, dispersed throughout the Coast in profusion ; the Isle of France has glanced with a disdainful eye, over promises with which it has been attempted to dazzle us. She has smiled, with indignation at the menaces which have been held forth, to which she has returned no other answer than songs of triumph. She has stood firm, resting singly at all times, faithful to the Mother Country, and she approaches once more to offer an example, what a family numerous in itself is capable of, in which all the individuals are united, and where the chief, intrepid and wise, knows how to gain all hearts, and to merit the regard and confidence of the Colonists.

Inhabitants, merchants, artisans, all have forgot their peaceable occupations, in which they have been brought up ; all have grasped firmly their Arms ; all have demanded with shoughts, to march where danger has called them ; and satisfied with their zeal, General Decaen has had only to moderate this impetuous ardour. How can we deseribe such enthusiasms, such filial devotedness ? how retrace the intrepidity, and, with any degree of regularity, the deeds, for ever memorable, which have in part of one day only, shone forth in our Colony ? How abate the intoxicating height of glory, to which our brave sailors have borne us, and descend to the cold and impartial enrolment of an historian, which would speak but the whole truth ! but it is possible to do this ? We shall at least attempt it, and our theme is so noble, that which we have to recount so glorious, that our fear must be, not to exceed but rather that a triumph so superior should shine with a glory all its own

The Isle of Bonaparte was captured. The Gazette, the Adventurer, has announced the intelligence, and this success communicated through the enemy, far from creating consternation in the colony of the Isle of France, served only to heighten a new energy, which was felt in all quarters of the Island. Almost without even the chiefs of districts being at the trouble of sending out notice, numerous bodies of national partisans self-created, and ready disciplined, were formed ; each corps flew to arms, and hastened to dispose themselves, in all places with the address and the rapidity of established veterans, anxious to be directed against the enemy.

The officers retired from the service, offered themselves eagerly to General Decaen, and claimed the post of honor, at which the enemy threatened to make their descent. Strong batteries, dictated by the genius of the chief, arose imperceptibly, at the points the most important, on different quarters of the coast. A line, formidable with defences, announced to the enemy appearing before the Isle of France, what resistance he would have to surmount, should he dare to make the attack.

On the night of the 13th or 14th of August, 250 men landed from the cruizing frigates, attacked the Isle of Passe* being favoured by a squall and impenetrable darkness, and made themselves master of it, before the main land could be informed of the enterprize, in time to send re-inforcement sufficient to resist a force so superior.

At break of day, the signal made known the conquest which had been atchieved by the enemy. The vessel the Diligence which had been anchored at the Isle of Passe, retired towards the bottom of the Harbour of Port Imperial, and beat off the boats of the English, which had come to attack her.

The moment the news of the capture of this Post was made known at Port Napoleon, General Vandermaisen repaired to the quarter menaced, and formed the neighbourhood, in arms, in aid of his designs. Full of confidence in him, they required to be established under his orders. It is not necessary to attach to them the troops of the line. Their number is sufficient, and their confidence such as to assure General Vandermaisen, that he would be certain by their means alone, to dispossess the enemy.

The event justified this confidence, several parties effected a landing on various points of the Coast, and every where the Creoles advanced to attack the English, and compelled them to retire, in disorder; an instance occurred where 250 soldiers fled before twenty of our marksmen, who in vain endeavoured to incite them to advance by taunts, and gestures of defiance.

During their incursions, they dispersed in considerable numbers a proclamation, a striking instance at once of the venal genius of the nation, which dictated it. Gold ! their only means of seduction ! Gold ! to purchase French honor ! Gold ! with which to decide warriors, administrators, and faithful colonists, to devote themselves to infamy. How ill did they appreciate their enemies, and how differently would they have judged of them, had they been witnesses of the noble enthusiasm which animated them, when assembled by their General, in the field of Mars, on the 25th of August, to renew there their oath of fidelity to their monarch, and their country, they seemed to summon by their cries the day of battle, and implore the enemy to be less dilatory in the execution of their plan of attack.

(*) A post situated rather more than three miles from the land.

The Captain General, during this august ceremony, required new proofs of the attachment which the colony had sworn to him, and in the speeches full of fire, which he made to them, it was easy to penetrate, how sensible he felt to many testimonies of confidence and devotedness.

A day the most memorable of all those which have happened in the Isle of France, more renowned even than the great epochs, signalized by the exploits of Trebonart, of L'Hermite, of Bergeret, Bourayne, of Malroux, of Surcouf, and numerous other Heroes, whose names are recorded in the annals of the Colony ; was soon to raise, to the highest pitch, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of the Isle of France.

General Decaen waited with confidence these events. The Squadron of the intrepid Duperre, which had sailed on a cruize, several months since, for the purpose of destroying commerce of the enemy, in India, is expected about this critical moment to return.

At half after eight at night, on the 20th of August, a Courier passes rapidly through the town ; descends to the Government House, and announces that the frigates the Bellona and Minerva, the Victor Corvette, and two ships of the East India Company, their Prizes, were in sight, to the South East of the Island. A second express arrives at the same instant, and reports that the Squadron is at anchor at Port Imperial.

The intelligence is soon circulated. It is said that the Bellona deceived by the Flags which were hoisted on the Isle of Passe, and on the frigate, the Neiride, which was anchored under the fort, made the signal for the squadron to enter. That the Victor, the Minerva, and the Company's ship the Ceylon, received successively the fire of the battery and of the enemy's frigate, and gave their fire vigorously in return. That they had forced the pass, and were to come to anchor at the bottom of the harbour. It was added, that the Bellona was not tardy in following the others in Port, which she believed to be in possession of the enemy, as judging it possible to rescue them : that in passing near to the Nereide, she contrived to change her course so as to rake her with several broadsides, and at length is to come to rejoin the rest of the squadron : that the Windham, alone is unable to enter, and is gone to seek for another Port.

At this news, joy the most lively is lighted up, every one crowds to the Government House, the least circumstance relating to this event is received with avidity. We flatter ourselves, that in a short time the Isle of Passe, and the Nereide, will be attacked, and taken by our frigates. During the whole night, this hope prevails, but Providence has decided, that a still higher triumph should adorn our arms, and should ravish at once from the enemy all their delusive hopes. Three of their frigates coming at this time before Port Napoleon, have no suspicion of the return of our squadron. The strong gales from the South East, kept the Neriede and our frigates equally blocked up ; the former at the entrance, the latter at the bottom of Port Imperial, without one or the other being able to quit the position in which they were placed.

On the morning of the 21st, at four o'clock, the Windham in attempting to get to an anchor in the Black River, was attacked, re-taken, and dispatched shortly after for the Isle of Bonaparte, by the English frigate the Syrius, Captain Pym ; that Captain is informed, that the squadron of Duperre is arrived at Port Imperial, and the same intelligence is given to the ships the Magicienne, and the Iphigenia. Their plan of attack is immediately agreed upon. The Sirius directed her course towards Port Imperial to lee-ward, the two other frigates beat to wind-ward in view to arrive at the same point.

But General Decaen is apprized of their intentions. He knows that they will endeavour to crush our squadron by their numbers. And already the order to pursue and encounter the enemy, is transmitted to the Captains of the Venus, the Manche, and the Astrea, whose order he had for some time kept in check. All that real activity and devotedness could effect, is performed, in fitting out the frigates, and in sixteen hours from the receipt of General Decaen's instructions, all the three, with the Corvette, the Entreprenant, are fully prepared and reinforced by many honourable volunteers, who have embarked on board at the first intimation given by the General.

On the night of the 21st of August, the General himself mounted on his horse, and repaired to those places which were soon to immortalize the courage of our heroes. Every where in his road, the Inhabitants waited on the General, offered and even demanded as a favour, to be allowed to march under his orders. Arrived at Mahibourg, he sees, he converses with the intrepid Duperre, he promises him all the assistance in his power, he announces that in a short time the Squadron of M. Hamelin would arrive to render his forces more equal, and to destroy the hopes of the enemy.

The 22d, the Sirius appeared and joined the Nereide, these two frigates dared to manifest an intention alone, to attack the division of Duperre, but the Sirius grounded and the design is therefore deferred till the following morning.

The 23d, the frigates the Magicienne and Iphigenia joined the others. The division with the Bellona by order of the Commandant is anchored in a position the most favourable, and has completed all the necessary arrangements to resist the attack of the enemy, superior in numbers, but not superior in courage.

A reinforcement composed of seamen, of which several officers of the division of Hamelin formed a part, were directed to proceed by land to Port Imperial. On their arrival they were embarked on board the frigates with M. Duperre. Thus prepared at all points, this Commander waited with composure the attack of the four English frigates which were directed towards him.

It is not in the power of expression to depict all the grand and terrific feelings of the moment, when advancing without sails by the mere impulse of the wind or their rigging, the four frigates of the Enemy approached. The most entire silence prevailed, and they came to seize on their prey, of which it would appear, they were assured, by the disparity of numbers. All hearts were appalled : save those of our brave sailors, and what was wonderful, those alone which were menaced with the danger were tranquil and firm, while those who were witnesses of this dreadful action were seized with fear. It ceased soon, when on the enemy advancing, torrents of flames were seen issuing from the Bellona and from her companions.

The enemy made no return for some minutes. The warriors who beve been present, at the most sanguinary combats, have since declared, that no battery however formidable could afford more than a feeble image of the fire which was exhibited by the thundering Bellona. At a quarter after five the action began. The first broadside of the enemy having separated the cables by which the Minerva and Ceylon, were moored, their fire was by that accident in a considerable degree taken off. The Bellona encountered alone for a long time the fire of the four enemy's frigates, of which although two had got aground, they presented their broadsides and fought with fury.

On shore it was observad that towards eight o'clock, the Nereide was reduced to the silence of death ; that the other English frigates have abated very considerably their, fire and that the fire of our ships had lost nothing of its vivacity.

At half an hour after six, at the moment when our triumph appeared to be complete, a case shot struck the brave Duperre on the head and he fell down on the lower gun deck. Bouvet, being informed of this misfortune, got on board the Bellona, and comprehended by signs, which was made by his commander, that the French Flag was never to be struck. This precaution was not necessary to Captain Bouvet, he had already taken the same resolution, and it might be considered Duperre had not quitted the Bellona, since Bouvet continued in the command. The Minerva in valour and intrepidity rivalled the Bellona, M. M. Fougeray and Roissieu, Lieuts. (the second Captains of the two frigates) employed all that courage, steady and determined, of which they had already given frequent proofs. The courageous Morgues, Captain of Artillery, seemed to be present in several places at once, to accelerate the broadsides which he directed against the enemy. M. Morice, Captain of the Victor, in coming from Port Napoleon, by orders of Commodore Duperre, and confined by a hurt, he received, in consequence of a fall from his horse, forgetting his accident, at the news of the approach of the English, caused himself to be conveyed in his cot, to his corvette, in order to partake in the glory, and in the dangers of his brother in arms.

M. Moulac, Captain of the Ceylon, in the whole course of the action, has shewn a rare instance of courage and intrepidity. After receiving two severe wounds it was with considerable difficulty he consented to leave his station in order to obtain the assistance necessary in his situation. M. M. Rene Decaen, Moilson, Montoud and Rabandy, and in a word all the Officers, Midshipmen and Sailors, all displayed an equal energy, an equal valour, and to cite the names of those who was conspicuous for their bravery, it would be necessary to name the whole.

It would not be easy to give an idea of the sentiments which during the course of this action agitated General Decaen and the different classes of the inhabitants with which he was surrounded. They watched the course of the combat from the shore nearest to the scene of action. They caused to be transported on board the frigates, supplies of different kinds, which they supposed could be wanted. They fired against the enemy with constant success, the only piece of artillery which by their means could be established at Mahibourg. They parted themselves fully prepared to receive with vigour the detachments which the English might land on the coast, for the purpose of making a diversion. They repaired on board the frigates not to encourage the seamen, (such precaution was totally unnecessary) but to bestow upon them the tribute of their just eulogies due to them. That night, for ever memorable appeared to pass away almost imperceptible.

General Vandermaesen, posted on another point exposed to the fire of the enemy, and which was defended in the same manner, with a single piece of artillery, without a platform, displayed the same zeal, the same activity, and only regretted likewise, that the brave men who were around him could not participate more in the contest. M. Blin, one of his Aides-de-Camp, now wounded in firing the piece of Artillery, which he had pointed against the enemy.

At eleven o'clock, the fire of the English ceased. Our champions likewise interrupted their fire, but scarcely half an hour was elapsed, when each repaired again to his post and poured a fresh broadside of ball and small shot against the enemy, who by their sad silence, were soon announced to be completely beaten.

The 24th, at 5 o'clock, an Aid-de-Camp of the Captain General M. Delhor, proceeded to give intelligence on board our frigates, that a French Prisoner of the Isle of France detained on board the Nereide, escaping through the tremendous fire which our ships had kept upon that frigate; and having disengaged himself from amidst the dying and dead, with which the decks were covered, was obliged to have recourse to swimming, in order to gain the shore : that he had announced to General Decaen, that the Nereide had entirely ceased her fire, from the hour of eight o'clock at night, that Captain Willoughby was himself dangerously wounded, and that seeing the impossibility of opposing to our frigates any longer resistance, had sent several times his men to strike the colours ; but the French fire had as constantly cut off those who attempted to carry his orders into execution ; and that the rest of the English overwhelmed with horror, had precipitated themselves in disorder into the hold, abandoning their Captain, stretched on the deck, without help and weltering in his blood.

This intelligence caused the fire which was still directed against the Nereide to be stopped. At day-break she was perceived in a state the most horrid, but with her colours flying. The Prisoners of the Isle of Passe, about seventeen in number, seeing themselves masters of the Nereide, hastened to hoist the French Flag. Then the fire of the enemy being directed against this unhappy frigate, it became necessary to reduce the others before she could be taken possession of. From that time to one o'clock of the 24th, the Magicienne alone bore the brunt of all our fire.

The enemy soon announced by their preparations the intention to quit this frigate. Towards night she was abandoned, and fire appeared breaking out in several places. At eleven o'clock she was environed in flames, and her explosion very soon took place.

The Nereide had been taken possession of, at noon by M. Roussin, who found her in a state the most horrible to be imagined. An hundred and sixty dead or wounded, covered her decks. All the assistance which these last demanded, was immediately extended to them of every kind.

The 25th in the morning, the Sirius was in her turn vigorously attacked ; and soon her crew were unable to resist our fire. They abandoned her also in confusion, and eagerly set fire to her. At eleven the wreck in the midst of flames was blown into the air, offering to the numerous inhabitants who lined the shore, one of the grandest and most awful of spectacles.

The remaining English being thronged together upon the last of their frigates, and in the fort, which they had surprised, but of which their ravishment could prove no other than a fatal plague, could consider all the despair of their situation, and be convinced of the impossibility of sustaining themselves against the final blow which the General was preparing against them. Flattering themselves at all times with a last hope, they hastened to retire out of reach of our frigates, and to tow themselves under the protection of the fort situated on the island of Passe.

The Bellona, & Minerva, on their side, were engaged actively in making their repairs. They were disposed to follow the Iphigenia and to put the finishing stroke to their victory ; when the squadron with Captain Hamelin, appeared on the 27th August before Port Imperial, and left no longer to the hopeless English, the slighters chance of sustaining their fallen fortunes. Our frigates driven about by contrary winds, retarded by currents from the time of their leaving Port Napoleon, have in vain strove against the elements, in order to reach the place of their destination, jealous of the dangers, and of the glory of Duperre's squadron, in which they were anxious to partake they have neglected nothing to surmount the obstacles, which were opposed to their progress. Their efforts proved of no avail, and our brave Captains Hamelin, Dornalddeguy, and Lemarant, could only arrive at Port Imperial, to witness the capitulation to which the enemy was forced to submit. The Corvette, the Entreprenant, Captain Le Breton, being more favored by the winds, had arrived some time previously.

No sooner had Captain Hamelin reached the place than he summoned the enemy to surrender, pointing out at the same time the impossibility to resist a moment the attack which he was prepared to direct against him ; and the Captain General having on his part repeated the same summons, Commodore Lambert yielded to necessity, and placed at the generosity of the French his own destiny.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the French flag rode triumphant on the Isle of Passe and on board the Iphigenia. General Decaen was put in entire possession, and having ordered the wounded, who were collected in heaps, at the Isle of Passe, to be transported to land, they were treated with the same care, and with the same regard as our own. All the other prisoners were directed to proceed to the Port. During their march, one might see how much the humanity of the French could be excited, even in favor of their most cruel enemies. Refreshments of every kind were offered them, by the inhabitants, living near the high road. Nothing was neglected to soften the involuntary rigor of a journey, for which it was impossible to make any convenient arangement. At Port Napoleon, the same kindness was testified towards them ; the women and children, before all others, were the objects of particular attention ; and the General, in order to abridge the term of their confinement, was induced to hasten a Cartel, for the purpose of forwarding them to the Isle of Bonaparte.

Our laurels have been sprinkled with drops of most precious blood. Many officers of distinction have been deprived of life in the combat. M. M. Montozon, and Meunier of the Bellona ; Lanchon, of the Corvette the Victor ; and Arnaud, a midshipman, carrying with them, the regrets of all, and particularly those of their Captains, by whom they were justly esteemed. They were officers likewise, no less informed, than they were diffident. At all times considerate and brave, they held out the promise to the French marine, of becoming excellent in their profession, and have left in the hearts of all who were acquainted with them, eternal regret for their loss. Thirty-three others of our brave mariners, have lost their lives, and the number of wounded amounts to 112, but few are in a dangerous state, and their country hopes to preserve them to reap fresh victories. The officers and midshipmen wounded, are M. M. Moulace, Captain of the Ceylon ; Lifebre Aubert, second Captain of the same ship , Prosper Brun, Cunot, Grainville, Perez, David, and Oliver, midshipmen ; and Viellard, Ensign of the Venus. M. Duperre, struck down during the action, is returned to his command, and it is hoped, although still suffering from his wound, he will find fresh occasion to signalize himself.

The immense advantages which may result from this success to our arms, superior to all, which for some time past have graced the Navy of France, are easy to be comprehended. The enemy, disconcerted in his projects, has no more than two Frigates remaining, before our Island ; which cannot be expected to stand before our victorious ships. The transports which they are sending from India and from the Cape, come voluntarily to resign themselves up to our cruizers. Three are already fallen into our hands. Three armed Packets have undergone the same fate.

Two thousand prisoners are confined in our prisons, and will carry with them to the Cape, to India, even to England, the recital of their own disasters. A General, and more than fifty Officers of all ranks, are turned from their destination, and are placed at the disposal of the Captain General, with six Captains of ships and frigates, and a numerous collection of Sea Officers. Thus he who was desirous from the place of his Government, either to frighten or seduce us, is frightened in his turn, lest our frigates when appering on the shores of his Isle, may awaken in the breasts of the brave people who inhabit it, the love of their Sovereign and of their country. He is afraid, that they would not follow the example he has set to the inhabitants of the Isle of France ; that they might imitate their generous patriotism, in wresting from the enemy, a Colony, on whose shores the efforts of the English, ought to be annihilated, in the same manner, as they have failed, on those of the Isle of France.

As to that, whatever may be their actual determination, he who governs them, cannot long be deceived, as to the uncertainty of his success, and upon the facility, with which France can at any time retake this Island. It is inhabitant by people, who have more than once, in India, brought low the English flag, and to repeat the same, they only wait the arrival of reinforcements of all kinds, which the Great Napoleon has promised them.

These successes which we have acquired are certain presage of the efforts which the Emperor of the French will make to afford us support. We shall then be in a state not merely to carry on our defence with vigour, but likewise to chace the enemy from the Island, they have surprised, and to pursue him even to the center of his possessions in India, which are nearly already exposed, without defence, to the attacks of our heroes.

(Here follow in the Original, the names of the principal Officers of the Bellona and her Squadron, on the 11th of March 1810, when they left the Island.)

Gazette of the Island of France and Bonaparte,

WEDNESDAY, *September* 26, 1810.

PORT NAPOLEON.

In our Paper, No, 36, in giving information of the summons made by His Excellency the Captain General Decaen to Commodore Lambert, we could not join together the different accounts relative to the reduction of the Garrison of the Isle of Passe, and the frigate of His Britannic Majesty the Iphigenia ; we now hasten to present to-day, all these pieces arranged with their dates.

Report made by Captain Duperre, Commanding a division of the Naval Forces of S. M. I. and King, to His Excellency the Captain General Decaen.

GENERAL,

The events which have succeeded each other with so much rapidity under your eyes, have left me no time since my arrival until this moment, to give you an account of the operations of the division under my command during the late campaign. I shall now acquit myself of this duty.

We sailed the 14th of last March. The division repaired to the first cruizing station, established by your Excellency's instructions. We staid there, and sent on two ships, one coming from China, the other from Bengal.

About the 1st of June, the season offering no

more success, I gave up the cruze, and steered towards St. Augustine's Bay, to repair there our damages, and refresh our forces. I found there an English vessel lying at anchor, which was just come in from the Whale Fishery. She was leaky and not sea-worthy; I therefore burnt her. The division, after a short stay, weighed anchor, being well equipped & refited. We ran through the Channel to the head of the Mozambique. According to my instructions, I was inclined to explore the Harbour of the Mozambique settlement, but found there no vessels, no enterprize to undertake; the high breezes which blew at that time, rendering our stay dangerous, I contented myself with sending on shore some prisoners, at the same time inviting the Governor to send me, within 24 hours fifty Caffrees, necessary for manning the ships, and we set sail.

Some few days afterwards, on the 3d of July, at day break, and in sight of the Island of Margetta, three sails were seen, and instantly chaced. I soon discovered they were three of the Company's ships, they were on the opposite tack about eight miles to Windward. A great superiority of sailing, gave the Bellona the chance of engaging them about the middle of the day, but she was opposed by the great variety and inequality of the breezes which were all favourable to the Minerva, and permitted her to join them within cannon shot at three o'clock. On my making the signal for an attack this frigate gallantly preserved her station to Windward, engaging them within pistol shot, doubling their size ahead to make them fall back to leeward, then breaking their line and engaging them anew. This brilliant manœuvre was on the point of being crowned with success, when the frigate lost at once, her main topmast, and mizen. At this time I had fortunately got near to them, and bore down in full sail. The enemy encouraged by this unexpected success, again rallied. I made signal that I should come to a decisive engagement, I stationed myself across the center Ship bearing the Commodore's pendant, in such a manner as to divide my fire equally on all thre and about six o'clock, I engaged them within pistol shot.

The first of the enemy was at first, well kept up, her musquetry was very smart, at seven o'clock the ship ahead fell behind her line, and consequently sheltered herself.—The other exposed by this manœuvre to all my fire, hastened to hail me that she had struck, I resolved to take instant possession and lowered a boat, but it was leaky. During this movement, the ship ahead passed astern of me, I followed and engaging her seriously, about the second volley she struck, and put out all her lights.

I sent to take immediate possession of those two ships, and then bore down towards the Minerva. I joined her at ten o'clock, but to my great astonishment she was alone. The Capt. informed me that the ship I had left, having struck when near her, taking advantage of the darkness, and of the security which her humbled flag gave her, had, contrary to all the rules of honor and of war, escaped under full sail. It was now left for us to take charge of the two others. These two ships were named the Ceylon and the Windham, coming from the Cape and going to Madras; they were armed each with 30 cannons, having on board 400 troops, composing the 24th Regiment of Infantry, the General, Colonel, and Officers, all were on board, which accounts for the vigorous resistance they made. The unworthy runaway was named the Astell, was the strongest ship. Her sudden movement had thrown her to leeward very near the Minerva and Victor, I determined to leave her to those ships, and keep close to the wind to go and bring too, the first which had struck, and reduce the last. I hastened to rejoin her, and at the second volley she struck.

The division having need of repairs, I made sail for the Island of Anjenan (Johanna) after a stay of 12 days, I weighed anchor the 17th of July, with the intention of taking my prizes to the Isle of France under my escort; notwithstanding the season, I descended the Mozambique channel in the hope of meeting new successes, which however, did not occur.

On the morning of the 20th of July, I discerned the mountains of Port Imperial in the Isle of France. At noon, the Port was perfectly distinguishable; the Isle of Passe had the national flag, with this signal. "The enemy is cruizing at the Coin de Mire." A ship with three masts was lying at anchor under the fort with the national flag I instantly resolved to touch there, or at least to have communication.

The corvette took the lead, then the Minerva; the Victor in doubling the fort, was received with a broadside, both by the ship, and the fort, and instantly both one and the other, hoisted English colours. My first idea was, that all that side to windward was in possession of the enemy; I made the signal to my division which was still under sail, for a general rally, and to keep close to windward. It was too late, for the Minerva had already got into the channel with the Ceylon. An instant after she got within, after engaging both the Fort and the enemy's frigate. I had no time to deliberate; it was necessary to force the passage, introduce my division, and give a new turn to the affairs of the Colony. I stood on making signal to the rest to attend to my manœuvre. The Windham by too much indecision could not follow me. I got into the channel, under easy sail, and under fire of the Fort and frigate, I answered with my whole broadside, in passing her poop. Being once entered, I soon perceived the French colours flying in all directions, the Isle of Passe alone seemed occupied by the enemy. I rejoined my division and directed them to anchor further on, which was immediately executed. I had information from on shore, as to the situation of the Island.

The next morning on the 21st, I fixed the situation of the ships, behind the reef that borders the bay, their front protected by a coral bank.

On the 22d, the English frigate the Sirius joined the Nereide, and anchored under the Isle of Passe, they both made a movement to attack me. At this moment your Excellency knowing the position of our forces, considerably enfeebled by the arming the prizes, and damages sustained during the late cruise, dispatched to me a detachment of sailors from the Frigate La Manche and the corvette L'Entreprenant, under the command of M. M. Costi, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; Viellard, Esnouf, Junot, Ensigns; and Dubosq. Vergos, Fantrel, Midshipmen, to whom I assigned posts on board each of the different ships. The project of attack was prevented by the Sirius's getting aground on the reefs of Channel where she lay all night.

On the 23d, two new Faigates appeared and joined the two at anchor. Their movements left me no doubt of an immediate attack. I had just time to shew myself on board each ship of my division, not to remind the heroes who armed them of their duty to their country, but to hear them swear amidst the cry of "Long live the Emperor" a mutual and boundless attachment.

At five o'clock the four enemy's frigates advanced, the first directed herself on the Minerva; a second on the Ceylon; and the two others on the Bellona.

At half past five, the fire commenced: the first vollies disengaged the Minerva and the Ceylon from their moorings, these two ships fell behind and grounded across me side by side, this occasioned a complete screen to their fires. The Bellona alone presented her broadside towards the Enemy. This unexpected event, promised her every advantage. Three of their frigates were now drawn up in a line opposite to us, one alone had run aground and could not use all her battery. In this position, the combat was animated with unspeakable order, the superiority of our fire was quickly felt, and at eight o'clock the Nereide was reduced to silence. Soon after the fire of the other frigates was considerably fainter, and announced their disadvantage: Ours on the contrary seemed to become more rigorous, fed as it was by supplies and fresh men which the Captain of the Minerva was continually passing over on board the Bellona.

At half past ten, I was struck on the head by a canister shot and thrown from the quarter deck down the main hatchway into the gun deck, and taken up senseless. Captain Bouvet, of the Minerva, being informed of this, came instantly on board the Bellona, I could scarcely explain to him my intentions, but that brave Officer instantly understood me. Never was there shown a more decided determination to conquer. The Officers of the division shared and expressed at once the general ardour.

At 11 o'clock the enemy ceased firing. We also ceased for the purpose of taking a little repose. We opened it again at half past 11; The enemy not answering, we ceased within 3 quarters of an hour.

At 12 o'clock an Aid-de-Camp came with the information that a man escaped from the Nereide informed them she had struck, since the evening. We resolved to wait till morning to renew the action.

At sun-rise an English Jack was still flying on the Nereide. The Magicienne lay across; the Sirius aground in front; and the Iphigenia lying behind the Nereide could take but a very little part in the engagement.

Some cannon were fired at the Nereide. Shortly after her flag fell; it was necessary to wait till the Magicienne was reduced, the fires crossing each other endangering the embarkations.

The cannonade continued till 2 o'clock on our side alone; the Magicienne drawing from time to time a feeble fire which appeared to be the last efforts of despair. She had frequent communications with the other frigates, and from that time left us no doubt as to their intention to abandon her.

M. Koussin, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, was sent to tow in the Nereide. He found her in a state impossible to describe. One hundred either dead or dying were on the decks; Captain Willoughby was wounded. Towards evening the fire appeared on board the Magicienne. We passed the night in watching the enemy's motions, guarding against the fire, in clearing the Nereide, and burying her dead.

On the morning of the 25th, the fire was directed on the Sirius, she answered with her foremast guns, but her position, was too unequal to continue firing long. Soon after the evacuation commenced as on board the Magicienne the preceding evening, and the fire shewed itself in different directions; Captain Bouvet desirous to save the frigate ceased firing, with the hope that the enemy would try to extinguish the conflagration, but this hope was soon lost, at 11 o'clock the explosion of the magazine scattered the little which remained of the Sirius.

The Iphigenia, the only one now remaining of the four which had attacked us, hastened to shelter herself at the Isle of Passe: she was soon out of reach of our cannon. The division labored hard to repair their damages, and the Bellona got ready to go in pursuit of the Iphigenia, which ship on the 26th continued to warp herself under the Isle of Passe. Blocked up as she was both by us and the winds, she remained at our mercy.

On the 27th the French division, which had quitted Port Napoleon, hove in sight.

On the 28th, at day-break, an Officer went on board the Iphigenia, bearing a summons from your Excellency for the surrender of the Fort and frigate, at the same time communications took place between this frigate and the Commander of the French division.

At 11 o'clock the French flag was hoisted on the Fort and the frigate, Captain Bouvet sent to take immediate possession of the latter. All the prisoners were landed at Port Imperial.

Such, General, are the details of this complete triumph, gained under your own eyes, by the division which I have the honor to command Officers, Sub-Officers, soldiers, and Sailors, whether of the division, or of the detached reinforcement, all shared in it the most active part, the crews in a word could not be surpassed in valour and in energy.

The artillery particularly displayed their superiority, which was well supported during the different engagements, and which was to be attributed to the example of coolness, and courage, given them on board the Bellona and Minerva by the chief cannoniers and musquetry.

Were I to cite to you each particular instance of bravery, it would be necessary to name each individual; but I hope soon to have the honor of presenting to your Excellency, a detailed report of who have meritorious services, and of claiming the most yourself and the government on those favors from rendered themselves worthy of them.

Our loss has been 37 men killed, and 112 wounded, of which last few are in a dangerous state. M. M. Montezon, and Meunier, Officers of the Bellona, were among the former; also Lanchon, of the Victor corvette; and Arnand midshipman; the Navy loses distinguished officers; and the Emperor faithful subjects. The two former had served for a long time, under my orders. Successively summoned as exercising Officers to share at my side all the chances of war, they had entitled themselves to the esteem of their comrades and to my particular friendship; consequently no one has felt these losses more severely than myself.

The loss of the enemy has been immense, and almost incalculable: the conflagration of the two frigates and their precipitate retreat, render our fears but too well founded, as to the fate of the victims of the combat.

After some few days spent in repairing the damages of the division, I only wait for a favorable wind to effect my return to port Napoleon.

I have the honor to remain, your Excellency's most humble, and most devoted servant.

(Signed) G. V. DUPERRE.

On board the Bellona, road of
Port Imperial, Sept. 10, 1810.

Copy of the Summons made by His Excellency the Captain General, to the Commodore, Commanding H's Britannic Majesty's Frigate the Iphigenia, and the battery of the Isle of Passe, before Port Imperial of the Isle of France.

On board the frigate of His Majesty I.
and King, the Minerva, Aug. 27, 1810.

SIR,

In consequence of your enterprize of the 23d of this month with our squadron against the frigates of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. the Bellona, and Minerva, anchored in this port, you are reduced to the most critical position; you can hope for no change of fortune, as on one hand I have given orders to a superior force to keep you strictly blockaded, and on the other hand, you cannot expect deliverance, as, for several months a sufficient number of frigates of his Britannic Majesty cannot be expected to cope with the superior force which I have at this moment at my disposal. This frightful situation, in which you find yourself, with a great number of your countrymen, in consequence of your being obliged to set fire to two of your frigates, having now no other refuge but the Iphigenia which you cannot repair, and a barren rock where you have no asylum for the great number of your wounded, and where in a very short time you will be without means of existence, such great calamities of which you already suffer so much, ought to convince you, Commodore, that all idea of resistance will be deceitful & inhuman; consequently, I summon you in the name of his Majesty the Emperor my master, to surrender yourfelf prisoner of war with your crews; also the battery of the Isle of Passe, to restore to his Majesty the Emperor absolutely untouched the batteries, arms, ships, ammunition, in short every thing which is established for the defence of this port, likewise to give up to my disposal his Britannic Majesty's frigate the Iphigenia, without any injury whatever, but such as she may have received in the action in which she has shared.

But if contrary to my expectation, you defer but one hour to surrender yourself to the condition prescribed, you are not to expect from me any clemency whether you and your people perish with hunger and misery, or if I undertake to reduce you, which will be quickly executed, all will be put to the edge of the sword.

I have now only to exhort your Commodore, not to compel me to execute towards yourself and those whom you command either of the desperate extremities, with which I have just threatened you.

The Captain General,
(Signed) DECAEN.

Copy of Commodore Lambert's answer to His Excellency the Captain General.

On board His Majesty's Frigate the
Iphigenia, August 28, 1810.

YOUR EXCELLENCE,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the painful subject of a capitulation, I transmit to you enclosed, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between Capt. Hamelin and myself, and I have too high an opinion of your Excellency's honor, to suppose you will make any change in it, except what may result, from not perfectly well understanding the French language.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient servant,
(Signed) TH. LAMBERT.

Copy of the summons made by Captain Hamelin, commanding a division of the naval forces of H. M. I. and K. to his *Britannic* Majesty's Commander of the Fort at the Isle of Passe, together the Iphigenia frigate.

SIR,

That I may not augment the loss in men which you have already sustained without hope of success in the service of the King your Master, I engage you to surrender at discretion, otherwise, with the four ships under my command. I shall moor myself across the bay, and reduce you indubitably.

I have the honor to remain
(Signed) E. HAMELIN.

On board the Venus,
August 27, 1810.

Copy of Commodore Lambert's answer to Captain Hamelin's summons.

Isle of Passe, Aug. 28, 1810.

SIR,

The fortune of war is always doubtful; we cannot surrender at discretion an Island, and a frigate so well armed, under every circumstance. *But* as you express a desire to stop the effusion of blood, we offer to eaptitulate on the following term:

That the Island shall be surrendered in its actual state; that the Iphigenia frigate may be allowed to depart with all her crews for any port you may name, belonging to the *British* Government

I have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed) TH. LAM*B*ERT.

Copy of the second summons made by Capt. Hamelin to Commodore Lambert.

On board the Venus, Aug. 28, 1810.

SIR,

Were not all resistance to my forces vain, I esteem you too much to propose the contrary, but for the sake of your wounded, you ought to fear the fire of four frigates; surrender at discretion the Iphigenia frigate and the fort of the Isle of Passe, let the French flag be hoisted at sun-rise, you will be all prisoners of war but sent immediately on parole or exchange to one of his britannic Majesty's Forts.

I have the honor to remain, &c &c.
(Signed) E. HAMELIN.

Copy of Commodore Lambert's answer to Captain Hamelin.

On board His Majesty's frigate the
Iphigenia, before the Isle of Passe,
August 28, 1810.

SIR,

I had hoped, and was almost certain, that the honorable proposals which I made yesterday evening would have been accepted. *But* under existing circumstances, H. M. Ship the Iphigenia, with the fort of the Isle of Passe, will be surrendered to you to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The French Government will undertake to provide sound vessels for the transportation of the Iphigenia's men, with the garrison of the Isle of Passe to the Cape of Good Hope, or any English Port you may name, in a month hence, or sooner if possible.

I have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed) T. LAM*B*ERT.

Copy of His Excellency the Captain General's letter to Commodore Lambert.

On the frigate of H. M. I. and K.
the Minerva, Aug. 28, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the reply you have made to my letters, as well as the communications enclosed of your correspondence and proposals to Captain Hamelin. It is impossible for me, Sir, to accede entirely to the favour you ask of being sent to one of his Britannic Majesty's ports with the crew of the Iphigenia, and the Garrison of the Isle of Passe. But in order to give you a new proof of French generosity and loyalty, I consent to send you in a month hence either to England or to the Cape of Good Hope in sound vessels, on condition that you are not to serve against the Emperor my master until you have been regularly exchanged; you will give me two hostages which I shall name as a pledge for the execuiton of the last article of capitulation which I grant you.

If, as I flatter myself, you are ready to subscribe to the above conditions, I invite you Commodore, to open a free communication between myself and M. Hamelin, in order to execute as soon as possible, the conditions which shall be regularly drawn out. According to which I have stated my authority to Captain Hamelin, by my dispatches which I have addressed to him,

I have the honor to salute you,
The Captain General,
(Signed) DECAEN.

A TRUE COPY.
(Signed) BERNARD, *Sec.*